

Franciscan Shops bustle with activities, but there's more to a bookstore than its cover.

Photo by Doug Menez

Campus bookstore not a best-seller; Fed-up faculty opts for Second Front

by Will Stockwin

Unless the book store can reverse the trend of faculty members placing orders off campus, along with its mismanagement problems, its future won't look any brighter.

"I don't want to think about

the ramifications of another deficit year," says Allen Willard, chairman of the board of the bookstore's Franciscan Shops.

Credibility with faculty members began to dissolve in the mid 1970's. At that time, the book store management launched a policy of cutting faculty book or-

ders to minimize books left over at semester's end.

The policy has long since been discontinued but continued lost orders, late orders and partial orders have alienated many faculty members enough so that

—see BOOKS, page 10

PHOENIX

Volume 24, Number 5

Thursday, September 27, 1979

San Francisco State University

Shake-up creates posts

The University has streamlined its administration with the announcement yesterday of five major personnel reappointments.

The changes — involving student and faculty affairs along with the graduate and undergraduate divisions — were largely redesignations of titles; but informed sources said they represented an attempt to "stabilize" the administrative setup.

In yesterday's move, Provost

Lawrence Ianni created two associate provost positions, replacing deans of student and faculty affairs. He said the new titles will place more emphasis on the three major areas of responsibility in his office — student, faculty and academic programs.

Two additional changes will occur by summer 1980. The position of associated dean for instructional planning will be replaced by a dean of undergraduate studies. A university spokesman said the post's duties will involve general administration, administering the campus literacy program, General Education, Liberal Studies and undergraduate curriculum.

Also next summer, the position of dean of Graduate Division will be retitled Dean of Graduate Studies and Director of Research. That represents the reinstatement of a post that existed three years ago. Since 1976, the title and director have changed several times.

None of the title changes involve salary increases. Ianni said searches will continue for permanent replacements.

The persons and their new titles are: Robert House, former acting dean of student affairs, who will hold the title of acting-associate provost for student affairs.

Warren Rasmussen, former acting-dean of faculty Affairs, becomes acting-associate provost for faculty Affairs.

House, a professor of Secondary Education, became acting-dean of student affairs in September, following the resignation of Larry Kroeker. Rasmussen took charge of Faculty Affairs when Ianni replaced Donald Garrity who resigned in 1978.

In a press release, Ianni said, "These titles have been selected to more accurately reflect the level of assignments to be performed and to more effectively handle certain responsibilities."

"This change places a new emphasis on the important role of Student Affairs... and will clarify the unity and status of the entire range of student service activities."

Ianni emphasized that the changes do not call for additional positions, "but will bring about more effective utilizations of existing administrative staff."

Faculty organizations on campus were not consulted before Ianni's decision. Julian Randolph, chairman of the Academic Senate, said the Senate was not made aware of the pending move, but he said he did not feel "slighted."

Randolph also said that the moves will be discussed in the next Senate meeting.

House said the changes were under consideration since July, but were implemented last week.

"The longer the title," commented House, "the less important the job."

Furor over option given to Giardina

by Kit Wagar

Four International Relations instructors have filed a grievance against President Paul F. Romberg, charging that one of his top administrators was improperly placed in the SF State International Relations program.

The grievance claims that Romberg failed to follow the usual hiring procedures when he granted Associated Provost Richard C. Giardina permanent teaching status in the IR program.

The instructors further claim that the IR Program's Hiring, Retention and Tenure (HRT) Committee was not consulted.

Giardina declined to comment on the case itself, but said he had no current plans to teach full-time.

Professors in the IR Program also refused to comment, but one of them said it was a long-standing disagreement. "This dispute traces back to when he (Giardina) was hired," he said. The professor also said that his colleagues had tried to settle the situation at the time through mediation. He would not elaborate.

Though another IR professor said "there is a lot at stake," Marvin Gerber, the university's grievance counsel, downplayed the situation.

"It's a difference of opinion in regard to university rules and regulations," Gerber said. "They interpret policies differently."

According to Gerber, the grievance also claims Giardina should not have been assigned to International Relations.

He said that the university's view is that "with regard to training, education and experience, International Relations is the correct department."

The university is claiming that IR's

—see FUROR, page 10

SF State poorly endowed, financially

by Rebecca Salner

Lack of a full-time endowments staff coupled with low financial support from alumni, has seriously eroded SF State's fund-raising capabilities.

Last year, for example, U.C. Berkeley was awarded about \$13 million in endowments. SF State attracted slightly over \$200,000 in outside gifts during the same period.

The endowment program here is now run by three campus executives, including President Paul F. Romberg,

who spends much of his spare time in search of outside financial support.

"We've never had a president who's spent more time fund-raising," said Lawrence Eisenberg, director of the campus' faculty research and development agency, the Frederic Burk Foundation.

The Berkeley endowments program, meanwhile, maintains a paid staff of 29, including eight professional fund-raisers.

This campus once hired an endowments manager but he soon resigned because there were few contributing donors.

Eisenberg believes another endowments director would improve the current situation. Yet, because state subsidies are not available, the campus must finance the position on its own.

Eisenberg said other CSUC campuses have alumni associations which act as an endowment director, but, so far, our association has "not seen its

role as coming up with the money to pay for a director of development."

As yet, Eisenberg added, "We have not found any other means of funding."

Don Scoble, director of the alumni association, agrees that a strong alumni is the key to endowment growth. "It is the graduates of SF State who are more likely to be givers."

His goal is to boost the number of alumni from 3,400 to 5,000 members, which would make the association self-supporting. It would then have the resources to go beyond recruiting members and into fund-raising, said Scoble.

But that is not the only solution. U.C. Berkeley has more autonomy in the use of its resources than does SF State.

"We live with a far higher degree of over-the-shoulder-looking which may have dampened the enthusiasm for an

endowment program," he said.

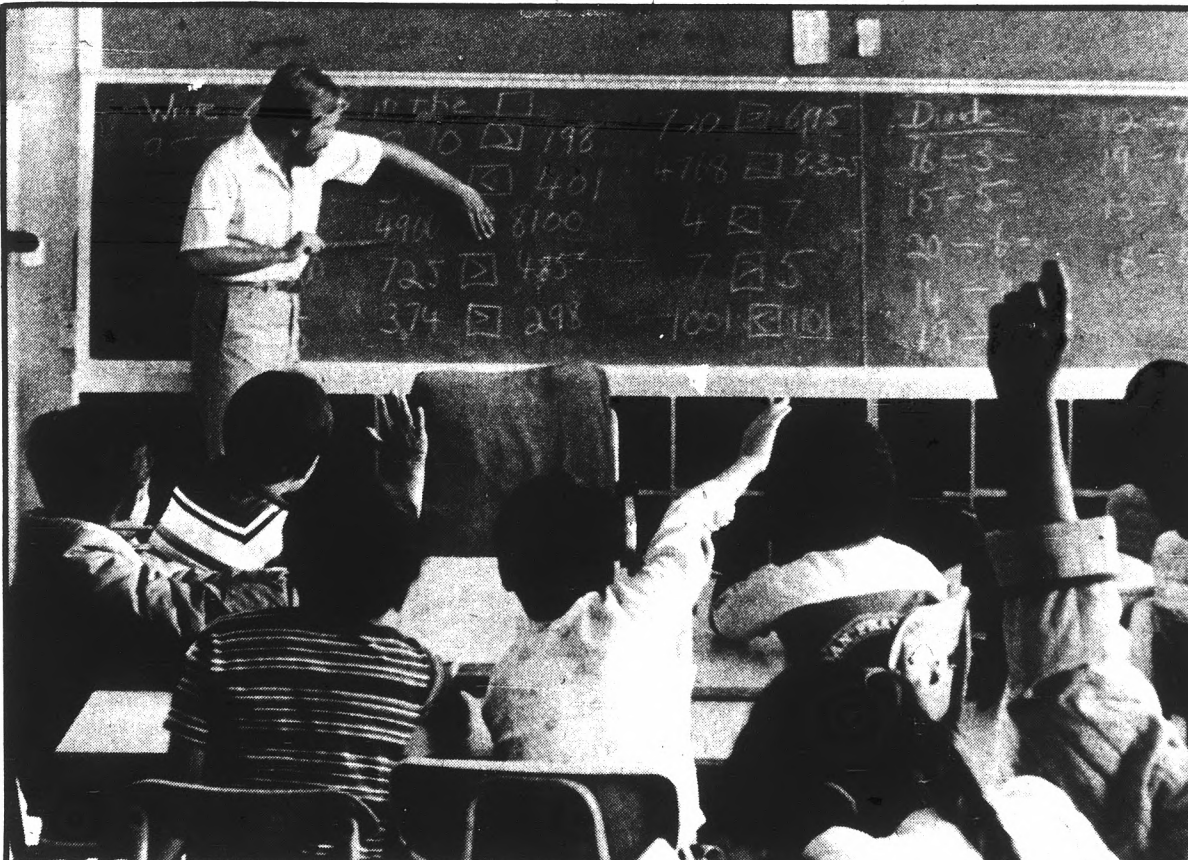
When SF State attempted to establish a formal endowments program in 1967, Scoble said radical events on campus and throughout society alienated potential donors and the endowments director resigned.

He was replaced but the new director could not solicit any funds either.

No efforts have been made to establish a formal endowments program since then because the university does not have the necessary money.

"It would probably take hundreds of thousands of dollars to do it properly," said Scoble.

"We need time to establish a network within the community and that involves moving on a lot of different fronts. We have not been able to sustain that kind of effort," he said.



Crossing the picket line to instruct the kids, "James Robertson" learns a lesson on being a scab.

Photo by Doug Menez

He's a scab teacher —with no apologies

by Will Stockwin

"The strike began when the teachers wanted a raise. There was no money for the raise so the teachers went on strike. The teachers didn't want the school open, but they opened it anyway. The teachers do not like the scabs because they want the school closed."

The above is a fifth grader's assessment of the issue central to the daily existence of his teacher, James Robertson. Robertson is a scab teacher.

Employed on September 20, Robertson teaches in a San Francisco elementary school and will do so for the duration of the current teachers' strike.

"You lousy scab ... Here comes the scab ... I wonder if he has any balls ... \$90 a day, you're not worth two cents a day ..." are the jeers that greet Robertson (not his real name) as he arrives for work.

Normally, Robertson's niche in the system is that of a substitute. When school administrators were ordered to open the schools, principals referred to

their substitute lists.

"When I was called, I really needed the money so I said sure," says Robertson.

Since he is normally a substitute — and thus without a full-time job and has little hope of getting one — Robertson views his first scab experience as an interesting situation. The actions of the scabs and the strikers are both partially motivated by the need for more money. But the more immediate needs of the scabs places their view of the strike issues worlds apart from those held on the picket line.

"I believe in what I'm doing," says Robertson. "Even if I was a full-timer, my views would be the same. Scabs are not stealing anyone's job. They will revert to being substitutes when the strike is over."

"As for this theory of my having a moral obligation not to cross another guy's picket line ... I can't eat theory," he says simply.

Robertson believes strike negotiations would not have been altered had substitutes decided not to scab.

"Look, the administrators were ordered to open

—see SCABS, page 4

Troubled child care revamped

by Vickie Evangel

In an attempt to clean up what it considers a chaotic, "irresponsible" situation, the Associated Students has put one of its own officials at the helm of the troubled Child Care Center and has made a request for \$120,000 to expand the service.

Jeanette Perry Brunson resigned her position as AS vice president yesterday to tentatively take on the top post of the center, the head teacher.

Although the state allocated \$5 million for child care last spring, SF State did not get word of this until yesterday.

According to Robert House, newly appointed associate provost, application forms for funding requests were immediately sent out. The communication gap remains a mystery.

Working under the shadow of a deadline at 5 p.m. today, less than 30 hours were left to prepare their application.

House, Brunson and former head teacher Kyczy Montague put together a 35-page proposal for the \$120,000 grant, and will personally bring it to Sacramento today.

They are confident they will receive the funding.

"Despite the other 1,500 applicants for the same grant, San Francisco is the flagship of the CSUC system and I expect to see us at the top of the list," said AS President Steve Gerdson.

Besides Montague, two other staff members at the Child Care Center resigned last week.

An emergency meeting of the AS Board of Directors was called Tuesday after Gerdson told AS officials they have been hedging about child care problems since last July, and he would put up with no more of this "bullshit."

Sept. 17, Brunson became chairwoman of child care issues for AS. When she went to the center to begin investigating the problem, she said she found utter chaos.

"The place was a mess. It was understaffed and unorganized," she said.

Then head teacher Montague said, "AS has determined that the center is custodial and not developmental."

—see DAYCARE, page 10



Photo by Glenn Ow

Booming taiko drums and leaping martial artists drew crowds at the Japantown Fall Festival last Saturday. See ARTS, page 13.

This week's Phoenix offers its readers a glimpse into the future. When our antiquated typesetting equipment broke down on deadline with only half of the articles completed, a new electronic machine which creates a different type style was pressed into service. Phoenix apologizes for the unusual look this week.

california report

Dumke declines to run

Long Beach — CSUC Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke has decided not to run against Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., despite an informal request by Sen. Sam Hayakawa that he do so.

Janice Barbieri, Hayakawa's press secretary, said the senator asked Dumke and three others to run in order "to get more people into the race and make it more interesting."

Although Dumke declined to enter the 1980 Senatorial race, he did consider it, Barbieri said.

Dr. Edward Teller, from the Lawrence Livermore Lab; Dr. Thomas Sowell, a UCLA economics professor and Dr. Arthur Laffer, a USC economics professor were the three others Hayakawa requested to run.

Barbieri said Hayakawa asked the two economics professors because "knowledge of the economy is a valuable tool in the Senate, with the number-one problem being inflation."

School nutrition study

San Jose — A \$50,000 grant from the state Department of Education was awarded to the San Jose State Nutrition, Foods and Dietetics Department to study the nutritional quality of foods in public schools and the eating habits of children.

Under the direction of Dr. Rose Tseng, chairwoman of the department, four San Jose graduate students are researching the project by surveying about 280 public schools.

The study is a result of a Senate bill introduced by

Sen. James Mills, D-Chula Vista. Mills charges that food for sale in many school districts does not meet nutritional standards and contributes to dental, obesity, hyperactivity and other chronically debilitating diseases.

UC lab building a laser

Livermore — Construction is underway on Nova, the world's largest and most powerful laser, which will be a major tool in developing fusion energy and nuclear energy research.

Scientists expect the primary application to be the development of fusion energy for civilian power plants.

In a fusion power plant, unlike nuclear plants, there would be no long-lived radioactive waste.

Nova will be a research tool used to study the process of making fusion energy by crushing a very small pellet, containing deuterium and tritium, with pulses of very high-power laser light, according to Mike Ross of UC's Lawrence Livermore Laboratory.

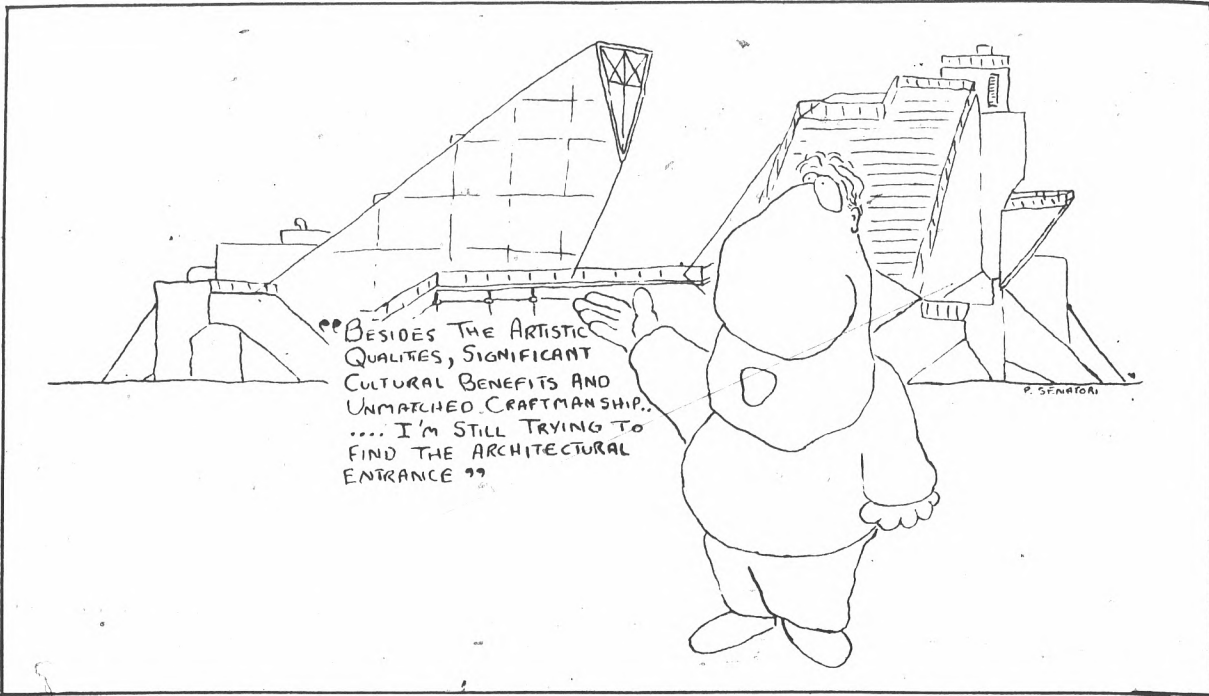
Fusion energy is then released when the pellet vaporizes and the materials are driven against each other.

The \$195 million project is expected to be completed late in 1982.

Warning on herbal tea

Davis — Teetotalers who thrive on tea, beware. According to two UC Davis nutritionists, some herbal teas can be hallucinogenic and others can be harmful to unborn babies.

"Herbal teas should be treated as cautiously as over-the-counter or prescription drugs," warned Helene



Swenerton.

While thorn-apple tea can be a strong hallucinogen and teas containing snakeroot and valerian can calm and relax, kola-nut and passion-flower teas may act as stimulants, said Gaylord Whitlock, also a nutritionist at UC Davis.

Pregnant women should be particularly wary of drinking herbal teas because of possible effects on unborn babies.

In addition, some teas contain components that stimulate uterine contractions, said Swenerton.

But conventional tea from plants can be beneficial, according to Whitlock, who cited a British study claiming that tea contains substantial amounts of acids and vitamins vital to the human body.

Whitlock said tea may also help in the prevention of tooth decay and the treatment of heart disease and that it has anti-bacterial and anti-viral properties.

this week

today, 9/27

"Norma Rae" will be presented today and tomorrow at the Barbary Coast. Showtimes are 4 and 7 p.m.; admission is \$1 with a student I.D., \$1.50 without.

The blues sound of Mark Naftalin can be heard from 5 to 7 p.m. in the Union Depot.

friday, 9/28

E.R.O.S. will present a program titled "San Francisco is Number One," in Student Union Conference Rooms A-E from 12 to 1 p.m. The topics of discussion will be sexually transmittable diseases, sexual awareness and disease prevention. The conference is co-sponsored by the San Francisco Health Clinic.

Michael Harrington, socialist and author of *The Other America*, will speak at noon in the Barbary Coast. Harrington, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee, will speak on the topic: "A Left Strategy for 1980 and Beyond."

monday, 10/1

The exhibit "The Etruscans and Trade in the Mediterranean" opens today and runs through Nov. 9 in the Frank V. de Bellis Collection Room on the sixth floor of the library. The exhibit will be open from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Featured will be artifacts of Etruscan origin, maps and illustrations of ancient ships.

tues. 10/2 — wed. 10/3

The Fall Activities Fair takes place from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. each day on the campus lawn in front of the Student Union. Food, entertainment, displays and booths by 50 student organizations will be featured.

wednesday, 10/3

The Department of Physics and Astronomy presents "Astronomy for Poets" from 12 to 1 p.m. in the Planetarium. The production depicts the heavens through poetry, music and the stars, accompanied by a mix of laser images and special effects. The Planetarium is located in PS 422, and shows are presented each Wednesday.

Mystery of frosh albums solved

by Vickie Evangeli

Was it a fraud or wasn't it? It took two weeks for the Associated Students, the student government, to discover an alleged \$7 rip-off of SF State students was entirely legitimate.

Bad communication, consideration of a lawsuit and a lot of wasted AS time resulted from the wild goose chase.

Four months ago, freshmen were offered a "Gator Guild Album" for \$7. According to AS President Steve Gerdson, "the annual publication consists of high school graduation pictures, a vague description of SF State and advertisements."

In 1978 AS decided the guild had no pertinent value to freshmen and discontinued sponsoring the book.

But last spring the Alumni Association picked up the sponsorship and once again offered the publication to freshmen. Association member Don Scoble, director of University Relations, said the alumni felt they were providing a worthwhile service.

Recently freshmen complained to AS that they had ordered and paid for an album but had not received it. AS began investigating the matter, confident that someone was out to rip off freshmen.

However, Scoble said the alumni notified AS last spring of their activities concerning the Gator Guild.

After two weeks of looking into the matter and considering a lawsuit, AS discovered that, indeed, the alumni did sponsor the album and no rip-off was

intended.

Some freshmen did not receive their albums due to a mistake. Scoble said he will deal with the album's publishing company and try to get books to all who ordered and paid for them.

Gerdson contends that the \$7 price is a rip-off.

If the alumni should sponsor the album again next year, many changes should be made to be more specific, informative and complete, said Scoble.

Dorm survey on AS use

A recent survey indicated a number of dorm residents had attended Associated Students' functions but couldn't remember what they were.

A random survey of 158 residents was taken in May to determine the usage of services and programs sponsored by AS, the Student Activity Office and the Housing Office.

The number of subjects surveyed represents about 10 percent of the

1,500 dorm residents.

The results indicated 84 percent of those polled have attended at least one AS-sponsored program. But when asked to identify the event, 37 percent answered "none."

Nearly all of the subjects identified the AS acronym correctly. Five students gave no response, and one said it stood for "Associated Scientists."

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insight

Plea for student unity

by Dennis Taylor

A lack of trust between student government and campus press weakens the power of the California State Student Association, according to Steve Glazer, legislative director and student lobbyist for the organization.

"Student government and student press could form the most powerful coalition on campus if they would shed their egos," Glazer said.

The CSSA, which is comprised of the student government presidents from each of the 19 CSUC campuses, selected Glazer as their legislative director last May. His two-year term began in June.

The organization lobbies for student-related legislation made by the state government and the system's Board of Trustees.

Glazer said the CSSA is an effective lobby, but would be more effective if the press would make the issues more visible and the student governments would focus on more important matters.

"The biggest problem with AS governments is they miss the real issues," Glazer said. "They spend five minutes discussing the important issues, then spend many hours debating whether or not to buy a coffee pot."

The 22-year-old Glazer said although the CSSA has been very successful in its lobbying efforts, it will need more unity within individual campuses. This cooperation, he said, is necessary if the CSSA wishes to match the power of other special interest groups.

"Where in the hell is the student government?" Glazer exclaimed. "We



Steve Glazer

Photo by Doug Menuez

work hard lobbying for legislation that benefits students, and then have to turn around and defend our apathetic students to the legislature."

Glazer, who is still an undergraduate by three units, was San Diego State's AS president from 1978-79.

Glazer describes his function as a lobbyist who testifies in committees and on the floor of the state Legislature on issues that could affect the 310,000 CSUC students.

'Where in the hell is student government?'

He attends monthly CSSA meetings to present newly introduced bills to the group of campus presidents. The bills are then floor-ed and put to a vote.

Glazer takes the consensus back to Sacramento where he testifies on behalf of the students.

Don Devich, chairman of the CSSA, said Glazer was selected from among seven applicants for the position. Devich said the voting body interviewed the applicants and selected Glazer for his ability to argue articulately and testify under pressure. His knowledge of CSUC and

state government was also a factor.

Glazer expressed a strong desire to have more support from the "grass-roots" students. He said many students these days are faced with the burden of just surviving.

"It's not like the good old days where students had nothing to do but attend classes," he said. "These days students are pressured more by the realities of life. Over 70 percent of CSUC students are working part-time, most because they have to."

Glazer said he still wishes students would be more active in the politics that affect them.

The CSSA has successfully lobbied the revision of a bill that would have prohibited students — who cannot hold full-time jobs because of school — from receiving unemployment benefits.

Glazer said this bill will affect more than 220,000 students in the system alone.

As a measure of the CSSA's lobbying success, Glazer said they have blocked nine consecutive attempts by the legislature to increase tuition.

"No bill has ever passed that we opposed," Glazer said.

The CSSA is funded by revenues collected from student registration fees. Of the \$106 fee, 20 cents goes for funding the organization. Glazer said SF State's AS has been extremely helpful by contributing \$6,000 to the CSSA.

NORML takes on the feds

Paraquat fight continues

by Michael Bruner

As the great paraquat menace of last year fades into unpleasant memory, many people have discounted the menace as merely the latest in a series of scare tactics aimed at present and potential pot smokers.

But, unfortunately, paraquat is not just an updated version of the 1920 drug-abuse film, "Reefer Madness."

This summer, HEW reported paraquat-contaminated marijuana is likely to cause fibrosis of the lungs.

But despite the overwhelming evidence that paraquat is endangering the health of thousands, or even millions of Americans, The Carter Administration has continued to support the program to the tune of \$10 million in 1979.

And not only is the administration ignoring the health hazard, it is acting "in flagrant disregard of the law," according to a lawsuit filed in U.S. District Court in Washington D.C. by the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.

The suit, filed in July cites three reasons why American support of the paraquat program should be terminated: — The Percy Amendment to the International Security Assistance Act of 1978, sponsored by Sen. Charles Percy (R.-Ill.), specifically forbids further U.S. assistance to the program.

For Bay Area residents, it is difficult to have marijuana tested for paraquat

The environmental impact statement prepared by the State Department as a result of an earlier lawsuit filed by NORML, is "inadequate."

And, the addition of paraquat to marijuana consumed by persons in this country constitutes cruel and unusual punishment, forbidden by the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

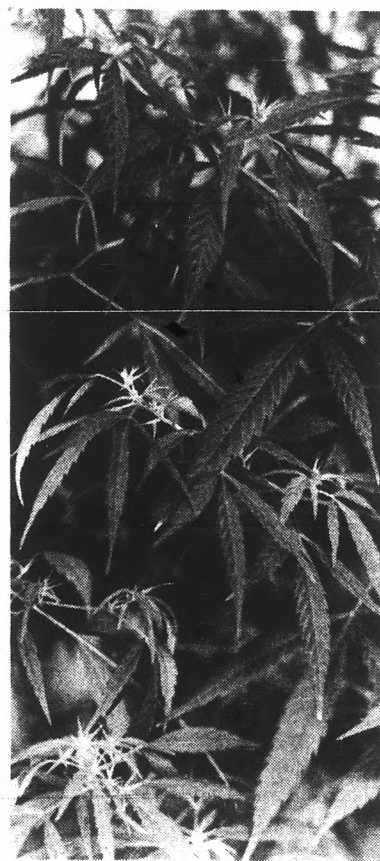


Photo by Jean Ewers

other identifying agent is mixed with the paraquat to make it easily detectable to the marijuana user."

The U.S. government, together with the Mexican government, is currently experimenting with such marking agents. But, as ex-HEW Secretary Joseph Califano said on his final day as a cabinet member, "The markers being tested for this purpose remain an unknown quantity. It could take as much as four years of tests to determine its potential health effects on humans."

And so the spraying continues, as NORML and the feds prepare for another long legal battle.

But what can concerned pot smokers do in the meantime to safeguard their health?

Unfortunately, for Bay Area residents, it is now difficult to have marijuana tested for paraquat. Pharm-chem Laboratories in Menlo Park, the only facility in California which tested for paraquat, has discontinued this service.

"Our methodology resulted in higher figures of paraquat contamination than other labs were reporting," said Pharm-chem Administrator John Kotecki. "We worked on the methodological problems for six weeks after we stopped testing for paraquat, then we had to give up."

Pharm-chem continues to test the chemical makeup of such street drugs as LSD, cocaine and amphetamines using sophisticated techniques like gas chromatography.

But pot users worried about paraquat must turn elsewhere for assistance.

Schoenfeld Laboratories, a research facility in New Mexico, is still conducting paraquat tests and their results have agreed with statistics compiled by the National Center for Disease Control.

To have a sample tested, mail one to two grams of marijuana along with \$7.50 and a five-digit identification number to Schoenfeld Laboratories, P.O. Box 8291, Albuquerque, N.M., 87108. Allow about 10 days after sending the sample, then call the lab at (505) 292-0436 citing your five-digit number.

Pending the outcome of NORML's lawsuit, this appears to be the only way to be completely safe from paraquat-laced Mexican or Central American pot.

Supes refuse to consider buying PG&E facilities

by Judith Chimowitz

San Franciscans lost a chance to take control of their power supply Monday, when the Board of Supervisors voted 7-3 against conducting a feasibility study on a municipal takeover of PG&E's electrical distribution facilities in the city.

Supervisor Carol Ruth Silver, who initiated the resolution, said the issue dates back to 1913, when congress passed the Raker Act. This allowed San Francisco to dam the Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park to provide water and power for its residents, on the condition that this be done through municipal distribution systems.

The act has never before been enforced, as the city's transmission line ends at Newark, allowing PG&E to carry the power to city municipal services and out-of-town industrial customers.

According to San Franciscans for Public Power, a group which has been publicizing the issue and collecting endorsements, public power would mean:

- * lower electricity bills for consumers;
- * an end to San Francisco's subsidy of high energy consumption in the suburbs;
- * a source of funds to replace those lost due to Proposition 13;
- * an incentive for energy conservation.

Nationwide, communities served by private utilities (like PG&E) pay about 51 percent more than public power systems, according to a 1976 Federal Power Commission study.

Rates in the city are based on PG&E costs throughout Northern California, so even though San Francisco has a stable, compact distribution system and has even seen a decrease in demand since 1973, it has had to subsidize growth in the suburbs.

PG&E maintains its utility rates are still among the lowest in the state.

Silver said Northern California's rates are lower than those in other areas because so much low-cost hydroelectric power (such as that produced by Hetch Hetchy) is used.

She also said a public power system could be a substantial source of revenue in the post-Proposition 13 era. In 1972, a study by Accountants for the Public Interest, a group of certified public accountants, concluded the city could earn

between \$15 million and \$22 million annually.

Supervisors Silver and Harry Britt were critical of the campaign PG&E has staged in the city since the matter came up for discussion.

As an example, Silver said, the company quoted its tax payments at Proposition 13 levels when estimating how much the city would lose through acquisition.

PG&E has claimed municipalization "would saddle the city with a debt in excess of \$1 billion," assuming the city would purchase the Newark to San Francisco transmission line, two thermal power plants, the distribution system and the PG&E headquarters buildings in the city. In its 1972 study, Accountants for the Public Interest found the total PG&E assessed value was only \$81.7 million.

It has also been pointed out that PG&E is not a taxpayer but rather a tax collector as every tax dollar it sends to

the city treasury is paid for by San Francisco customers in their monthly bills.

The main discussions at the supervisors' meeting were whether the city would be able to manage the system as efficiently as PG&E and about the various figures quoted for its cost, which varied from \$100,000 to \$300,000.


Supervisor Ella Hill Hutch said the city needs to better manage the departments it has already, before taking on anything else, while Supervisor Don Horanzy said the history of such projects showed "they did not return the claimed benefits."

After the vote, Mark Northcross, a member of San Franciscans for Public Power, said the group was considering its future plans. These could involve a ballot initiative, returning to the board after the elections, raising money itself for the feasibility study or taking the Raker Act violations before a federal court.

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'You lousy scab... here comes the scab... I wonder if he has any balls'

•scabs

from page 1

the schools. One way or the other there would have been scabs. That's the reality of it."

"\$90 a day to babysit," snorts Margo Abenheim on the picket line. "They (scabs) just sit around in there drinking coffee. They don't care about education. We're out here losing our ass."

Robertson disagrees. He introduced himself on the first class day as a scab and built his lesson plan around the strike.

"I've been trying to get across the concept that they, as a class, are living news," says Robertson. "I've explained about strikes, unions, scabs and the issues."

After giving his class his views, Robertson sent them out to talk to the pickets and then express their own understanding in a homework assignment. On the basis of those papers, Robertson feels the class has learned far more in two or three days than they would have otherwise.

"This is a helluva learning situation for them," he says. "It sure beats hell out of just letting them sit home on an extended vacation."

Robertson tends to shrug off the taunts and jeers and discounts the rumors of threats against scabs.

"It's petty antagonism and irrational yelling more than anything else," he says.

The strikers did display a degree of militancy last week though, when they formed chains and refused to allow teacher's aides into school. There have also been incidents of strikers slashing the tires on cars owned by administrators and scabs.

"The aides are primarily a bunch of middle-aged ladies. They were terrified by the whole scene and went back home," says Robertson.

These activities are hurting the teacher's credibility with both students and the support staff, according to Robertson. After monitoring the reaction to the punk mentality of tire slashing and repulsing of the teacher's aides and a school lunch truck, Robertson believes a majority of his students are against what's going on.

"When the teachers start impinging on someone else's right to work they are only hurting themselves in the long run," he says.

Robertson stresses he is not anti-union. He agrees that unions perform a necessary function for those within the fold. His gripe, and that of other substitutes who are scabbing, is essentially with the system of tenure that has locked him out of a full-time job and therefore out of the union.

"In this or any other system, there is always a lot of dead wood," he says. "Fresh minds are left out and stale ones are kept on simply because they have been there long enough. Many of these people do not contribute to the education of their students but are able to hide their inadequacies behind tenure."

Robertson quickly dismisses the notion that scabs are "traitors to their own kind" as empty rhetoric. Substitute teachers and full-timers have little in common economically, and Robertson denies the claim of allegiance the strikers seem to expect.

"The tenure system and the scarcity of jobs have fostered a them-against-us situation," he says. The teachers are out for themselves and their union. Substitutes have no rights and certainly none of the benefits."

Robertson sees substitutes being regarded fearfully by the union as the wolves on the periphery, waiting to

pounce on someone's job. "They don't worry for me. Why should I worry for them?" he asks.

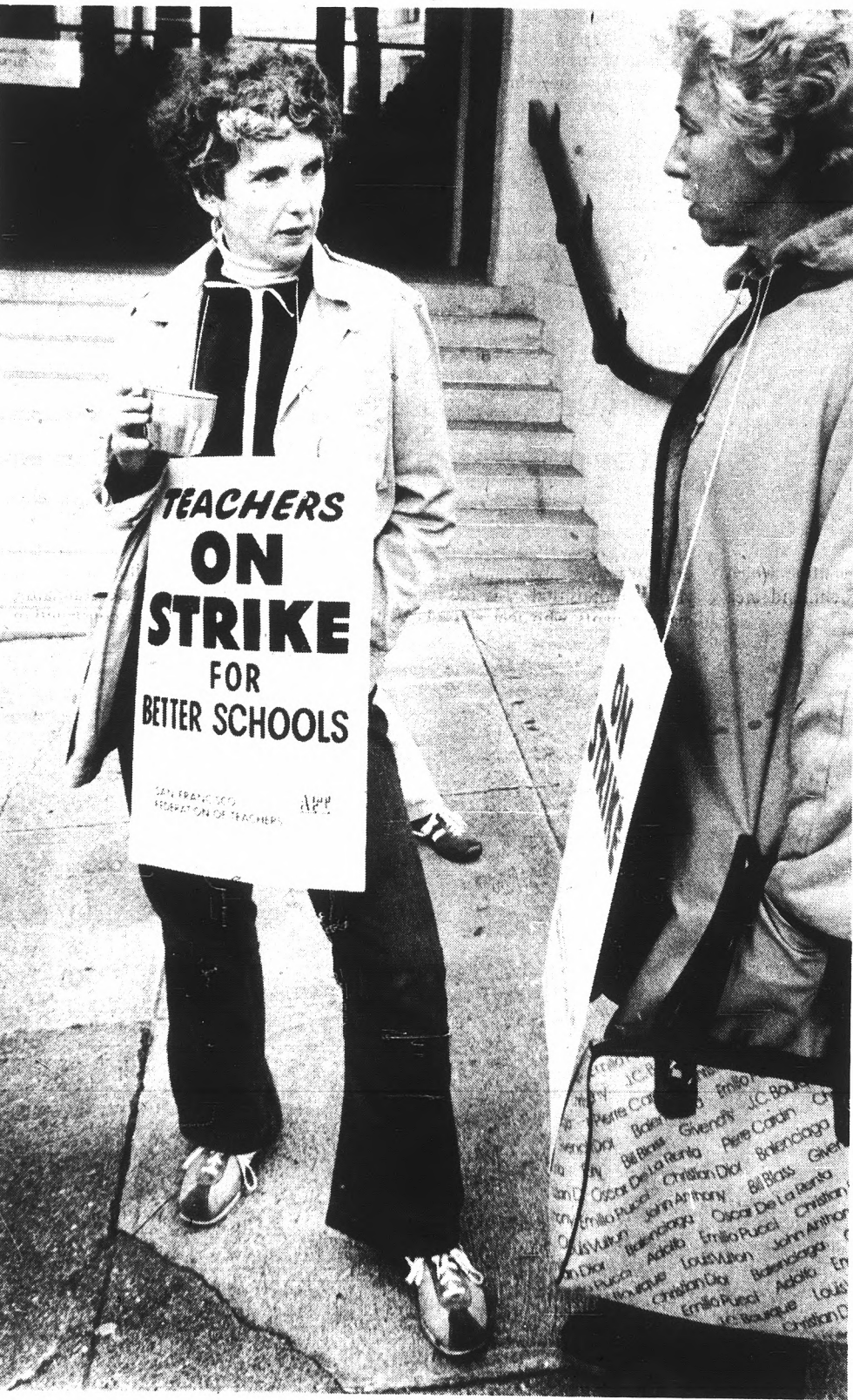
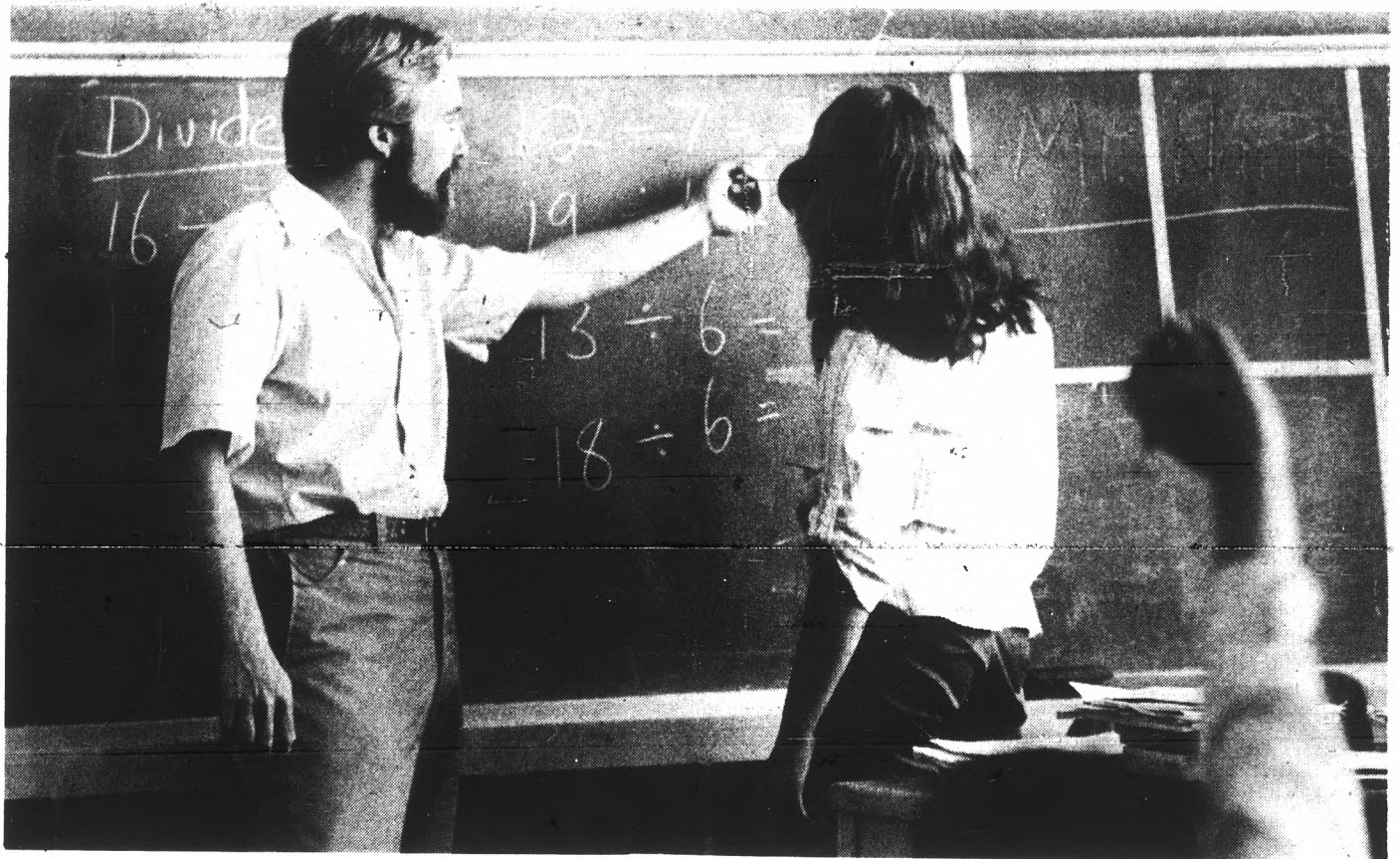
For now, Robertson is not intimidated by the daily round of catcalls from the strikers.

"If the teachers got physical and started using teamster tactics I would probably stop going," he says. "But right now, \$90 a day is something I can't turn away from. You make your own choices ... the teachers know what they have to do and I know what I have to do."

The elementary schools are open, but the high schools are not scheduled to open until later this week, if then. Should the strike move to those levels, Robertson doubts he will scab there, even though he is considered qualified by the state.

Robertson graduated and obtained his first degree in New York. Based on his courses and credits, in that state he is only qualified to teach through the sixth grade. Those same courses and credits somehow qualify him to teach through the twelfth grade, plus adult education, here in California.

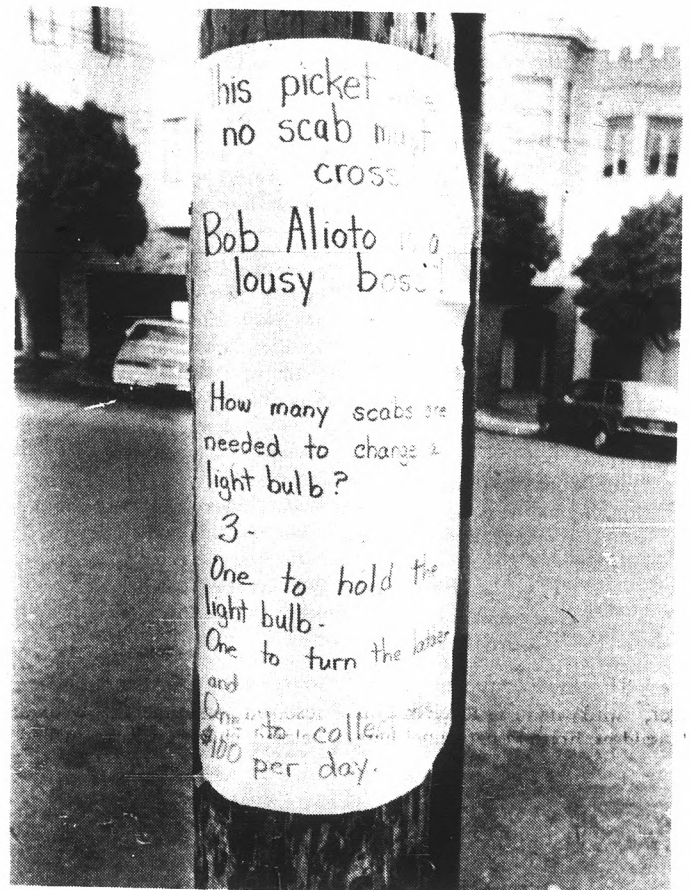
"In a high school or a junior high they would eat me alive," he says. "My specialty is early childhood. Up there I'd be as bad as some of the tenured people I've been talking about. Down here I can contribute."



Teachers
turn
militant,
while
students
are
turned
off

photos by

Doug Menuez



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Disabled kids crammed into school

by David Harris

At the Louise M. Lombard Elementary School for handicapped children — adjoining SF State — the students may not be aware of why things are different lately; but the teachers are. While union officials from the San Francisco Federation of Teachers and members of the city school board continue negotiations, teachers stand in picket lines and children continue to be babysat by supervisory personnel and scab teachers.

According to the Lombard School's principal, Henry Caruso, "about 99 percent" of the faculty is on strike.

"The kids are having a ball," he said.

Multiple-handicapped students from other parts of the San Francisco Unified School District are being sent to Lombard during the strike. The number of students there has increased from 90 to 155.

"We have a modified program going," said Caruso as he herded several

students towards a bus Tuesday afternoon.

"Kids are coming here who we are not familiar with," he said after asking his secretary where the students were being driven. "And we are also on a shortened day schedule."

While a normal schedule is attempted inside, the teachers picket outside.

"Of course the students don't understand what's going on here," said Claudia Montgomery, a short, intense woman in her late 30's who teaches special education.

"I've got seven-year-olds with an intelligence level of a two-year-old. No, they don't understand at all why we're out here."

"But I can say the best teachers to work with them are some of the teachers that have been laid-off in the last year, not the scabs that are in there teaching now," she added.

One of the issues in the negotiations is the rehiring of 900 teachers laid-off last year.

"To be fired after working eight to 10 years and then hired back for a one-year contract is just not right," she said as other striking teachers looked on.

"That's one of the main reasons for the strike," she said.

Montgomery said most teachers are following the negotiations "very closely." She is confident that when a settlement is reached, it will be the best

one the union leaders are capable of. "I think the union leadership is excellent," she said.

It is clear that both the supervisory personnel inside and the striking teachers outside want the strike settled so the kids can resume their normal routines.

"The teachers are anxious to get back to work with the kids," said Caruso after a long day.

Grad deadline tomorrow

Plan to graduate after this semester?

The filing deadline for graduation applications is tomorrow, Sept. 28.

Applications are available at Student Services, New Administration 253. Undergraduates should return the completed form to Student Services, while graduate students must turn in their applications to the Graduate Division at New Administration 254.

There is a first-time filing fee of \$7

and a re-application fee of \$1.50, payable at the Cashier's Office on the first floor of the New Administration Building.

For those who miss tomorrow's deadline, all is not lost. Graduation applications will be accepted through Oct. 31, but there is a \$2 late-filing fee. Also, late filers will be notified about transcript deficiencies later than those who meet the deadline.

Lau has little opposition in Richmond

by Michael Ameti

Editor's note: This is the first in a series describing the political scene of the five contested supervisorial districts in San Francisco. In the June 1977 special election, the voters reaffirmed their decision to select county supervisors by districts, rather than by general at-large vote. The current supervisors' terms are set to expire on a rotating basis, with the odd-numbered districts' elections to come up in 1979.

District 1 is considered to be one of the last middle-class bastions in San Francisco. The district lies north of Golden Gate Park, from the western beaches to an imaginary line running from the eastern border of the Presidio. This is the Richmond district, as it is more popularly known.

The current demographic make-up of this area shows a preponderance of politically moderate, white working-class families. This is a generalization that does not include a large segment of the city's Asian population which has moved into the Richmond area over the past decade.

Gordon Lau, the incumbent super-

visor in the Richmond, seems to have accurately gauged the pulse of his neighborhood — perhaps due to his current residence off its main artery, Geary Boulevard. He also keeps in touch with his Chinese constituency through his law office in Chinatown. Lau was appointed by the late Mayor Moscone, and has since been retained in an election victory.

Lau has thus far been successful in applying a low-key approach to city government. According to a recently released poll, city administrators consider him to be an accurate reflection of his constituency and he's well-liked around City Hall.

At this stage of the race, no major figure has emerged as a strong challenger to the incumbent. Edward Lawson, a candidate who made himself known in the last run-off election, was not available for an interview.

Local politicians are sure to be attentive to the citizen-sponsored initiatives on the city ballot this year.

One proposal to be considered is Proposition R. The impact of last year's Proposition 13 has angered many tenants who feel abused by its inability to hold back additional rent

increases. The rent initiative would place strict controls on rent hikes, establishing a precedent for renters' rights in San Francisco.

The Board of Supervisors' alternative to this far-reaching initiative is the Rent Arbitration Board, recently adopted by unanimous vote. The five-member panel consists of two tenants, two landlords and one (supposedly impartial) home-owner. Supervisor Lau was one of the creators of this housing measure and has full confidence in its effectiveness in helping mediate rent disputes.

Another controversial issue to be addressed is the "Manhattanization" of San Francisco. A ballot initiative (Proposition O) would, if adopted, curtail expansion of the financial district by limiting the height of future highrises.

The areas of prime future development would be restricted to a maximum 400-foot height limit, taking into consideration the Planning Department's projection of future use of the Yerba Buena Center. Any building projects currently being developed would have to meet these standards, unless it could be shown construction was too far advanced to make substan-

tial changes.

Backers of the highrise initiative fear future commercial development downtown will harm the adjacent neighborhoods. "I believe it is likely that approximately 30,000 to 40,000 additional housing units can be added with the proposed height limits," Lau said. The Planning Department currently estimates an additional 50,000 units may be built under present regulations.

Supervisor Lau has come out in favor of the proposed height limitations, primarily due to the already heavy density found north of Market Street. "The inability of the city to provide adequate transportation and other essential services are my main reasons for restrictions on the commuter influx into downtown," he said.

For those familiar with the commuting problems which plague downtown San Francisco, it is obvious a crucial showdown between developers and those who work or live downtown is on the front burner. How the political candidates confront the two initiative measures might very well be the key factors in district elections this November.



Maureen Francis and Gary Schreiberman of the Louise M. Lombard Elementary School stood on the picket line Tuesday, "Striking for the dignity and rights of teachers."

Photo by Jeff Belt

Students' checks stalled by tangled bureaucracy

A backlog of paper work at the state Controller's Office in Sacramento has delayed paychecks to 150 student assistants and work-study student employees here.

The checks, due last week, cannot be processed until the controller's office can untangle its budgetary and equipment problems, according to office spokeswoman Michelle Henderson.

Student assistants, and even some regular hourly employees throughout the state colleges and university system, have been affected.

One SF State student dorm manager, who hadn't received his check, said no housing personnel here have been paid. Unlike some students,

he did not apply for a loan or advance, however.

Frank Tarquino, associate director for the campus Student Financial Aid office, said while requests "have not been overwhelming," some students here have sought economic assistance from his office.

"If the students are facing a financial hardship," Tarquino said, "we are giving an advance on their paychecks which can be for as much as 70 percent of their paychecks; or else a short-term loan, for ten days."

The state controller's office said it expects the backlog problem will be resolved sometime this week and that belated checks will be mailed to the campus within a few days.

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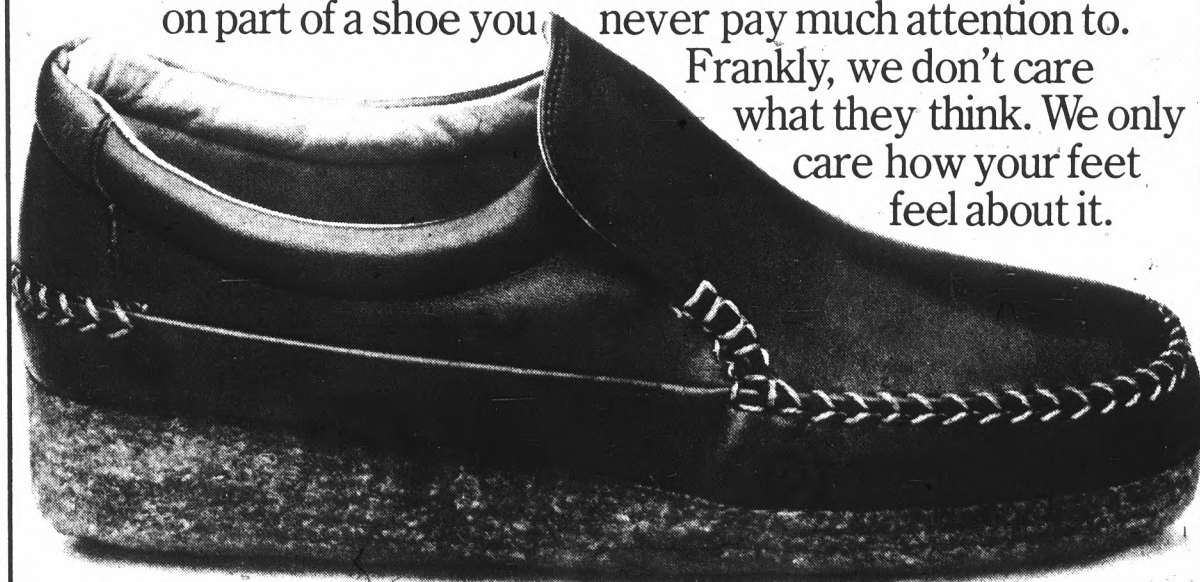
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Letters to the editor

The wages of vice

Editor:
The editorial in the Sept. 20 issue of *Phoenix* by Stephen Davis in support of Proposition Q, which would abolish the vice squad and repeal 40 city ordinances concerning prostitution, gambling and pornography, is a typical example of liberal thoughtlessness.

The vice squad does not "simply enforce moral beliefs." The vice squad enforces the law, and until the law is changed to something better (a topic which Mr. Davis neglected to face), then it should remain intact. Legalization involves regulation, decriminalization (in the case of Proposition Q) and merely invites more problems.

Furthermore, Mr. Davis failed to mention the crimes and problems associated with prostitution: drug and alcohol abuse, petty theft, involvement of organized crime, the extortion that breeds and the harassment by prostitutes (male and female) of those whom are seen as potential customers. "The rights of others (that) are not affected," are indeed affected.

In citing the economics of the vice squad, two important factors are not recognized. First, the city would not save a half-million dollars on vice squad salaries because, should it be abolished, the vice officers would not be fired, but rather reassigned to other divisions. Second and more importantly, in regards to the money to be saved in court fees, let me ask; when is justice dispensed on the grounds of its economic feasibility? Justice is expensive, plain and simple.

R.N. Miller

More vice

Editor:
Regarding Abolish the Vice Squad, my pappy always told me that "the only one who wants the watchdog removed from the chicken-yard is the low-down sneaky chicken-stealing fox."

Marjorie D. Martin

Another Cuba

Editor:
October 4 at 12 noon in the Student Union Basement B112-113 the Spartacus Youth League (SYL) will hold a forum entitled "Cuba-Nicaragua: What Strategy for Revolution in Latin America."

With good reason revolutionaries cheered the Sandinista-led overthrow of the bloody Somoza dynasty installed 45 years ago by the U.S. Marines. It was the first serious defeat for U.S. imperialism since the Cuban revolutionary army annihilated the CIA-organized "gusanos" at the Bay of Pigs. No wonder everyone was asking, "would Nicaragua become another Cuba?"

The popular insurrection which

destroyed Somoza's regime has severely damaged the Nicaraguan bourgeois order. During the civil war, the capitalist state power was reduced to Somoza's personal praetorian guard. So with the destruction of the National Guard, just like the destruction of Batista's Cuban army 20 years before, there has opened up an unstable period in which the class nature of the emerging state is not yet fundamentally determined.

The country Somoza left behind is in ruins. A power vacuum exists due to the gravely disrupted condition of the old bourgeois order and the weakness of the working class, which lacks its own independent party. This power vacuum gives the petty bourgeois layers and their radical Sandinista representatives exceptional social weight and autonomy, from the two counterposed, decisive class camps of the proletariat and capitalism.

So what is the future of the Nicaraguan revolution? Under the leadership of radical Sandinista Nicaragua can at best result in another Cuba, in a deformed social revolution in which the working class is saddled with a narrowly nationalistic, parasitic and oppressive bureaucracy. However, it is a distinct possibility that the Sandinista/bourgeois junta will reconstruct a capitalist state dominated by U.S. imperialism.

There is another road, along which lies the real hope for the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution: the emergence of the working class as an independent, conscious contestant for power. But to produce a socialist revolution the radicalized masses must be politically led and organized by a revolutionary Trotskyist party centrally based on the working class and with an internationalist perspective. For such a revolutionary struggle obviously cannot be confined to Nicaragua alone, but must strive for a socialist United States of Latin America.

Hursey Baker
Spartacus Youth League

Liberal fantasy

Editor:
Although some of the story "Dorms Not Straight on Policy" (Sept. 20) contains good information about the problems lesbians, gay men and their roommates face in the dorms, it generally perpetuates some damaging stereotypes and creates an explosive issue where none existed.

The story starts out with the statement that gay couples are allowed to live together in the dorms, but not heterosexual couples. However, aside from one situation a year ago, the reporters give us no examples of lesbian or gay lovers living together. Instead, they tell us that lesbian/gay students have requested, and gotten, lesbian/gay roommates. These are not the same things at all.

When registering for the dorms, you are allowed to request a specific same-sex roommate or, within limits, an unknown person with certain qualities. The fact that a lesbian or gay man requests to live with a specific friend or just "someone gay" does NOT mean

that the roommates are, or will become, lovers. It can be easier to live with a lesbian/gay roommate — at least she or he is used to the harassment they may get, whereas a straight roommate may be unprepared for the midnight calls questioning her or his sexuality or making other harassing statements.

And even if the same-sex roommates are or do become lovers, so what? Straight couples have been known to "illegally" live together in the dorms, too. Although it may be easier for a lesbian or gay couple to slip by dorm authorities than it is for a heterosexual couple, this is hardly an instance of pro-gay bias.

If Don Finlayson was not misquoted, his patronizing, racist, and misguided statements also deserve a response. He is right in saying that among 1,500 people, there are bound to be some who are gay and have a problem with it, just as there are bound to be people with other identity problems.

However, his "liberal" fantasies about what he would do for a gay roommate show incredible ignorance about lesbians and gay men. You sit up all night with someone who is sick, not someone who is gay. And just how does he fantasize that he would "make sure he's (his gay roommate) accepted by everyone?" You do that kind of ego-inflating "protecting" for your kid brother, not another equal adult.

In short, this story, based as it is on a non-existent issue and false stereotypes, does a great disservice to whatever harmony exists in the dorms. The reporters owe all dorm residents, and especially those who are lesbian, gay or living with a lesbian or gay roommate, an apology for using them to stir up excitement.

Loree Cook

Child care?

Editor:
Anyone opting for "fiscal restraint" in the area of child development has embarrassed themselves by supporting the "Howard Jarvis" syndrome, meaning the profoundly moronic inability to see past the tips of their noses.

Last year the U.S. Department of Education released figures stating that the rate of return on educating a child in grades one through eight was 35 percent. Grades 9-12 had a rate of return of 25 percent, while a college education showed 15 percent. (Rate of return means that for all the money spent on educating a child, because of that education, he or she will return the total cost plus 35 percent to the economy.) Since these figures show an obvious sliding scale of diminishing returns, the unquestionable conclusion follows that any pre-school training would have 50 percent or more rate of return.

It is simple scientific fact that the longer one has any learned skill, the greater the change for higher achievements in that skill.

Ask any first-grade or kindergarten teacher to compare between their students who have had some pre-school

development and those who haven't. The differences are readily apparent. Many times first-year schoolchildren are not only unable to cope, but because of their comparatively lower adjustment and performance levels, they quickly develop a defensive attitude toward school that becomes increasingly reinforced as they grow older. Some teachers even suggest that the lack of pre-school education is the major root-cause for many of our non-achievers and dropouts.

German behavioral psychologists discovered 20 years ago that a 3-year-old could learn twice as much at twice the speed as a 6-year-old. They also found that, in the long run, society would reap countless benefits, both economic and social, from a pre-school development program.

How can we consider scrapping a program that would:

1) Increase American productivity by no less than 50 percent.

2) Enable many students to achieve greater learning, instead of developing a counter-productive "chip-on-the-shoulder" attitude toward school.

3) Provide America's future with an integral cornerstone of success instead of a spiraling negativity.

One meritorious idea is that college students be given credit for working and teaching at the children center, thus providing a feeding ground of experience for students interested in that field, as well as taking some of the monetary load off the school budget. Perhaps these decisions should be made by someone with a real stake in America's future, instead of those people who would simply reduce the quality, or cancel altogether, a program of such merit, for the sake of little money or a petty personality squabble.

San Francisco State should lead the effort in child development at a time when America needs it the most.

Daniel J. Millen
SF State student

Land lords

Editor:

I recently picked up a copy of your September 13 issue. My attention was brought to the section, "Insight," and an article entitled "Eviction services help small owners." Here is something right up my alley, but it is all backwards.

First of all, I'd say that 80 percent of all landlords are real jerks leaving 20 percent of them as human beings. I find it obvious that Kathy Mulady prefers to take the word of the people she interviews

over real statistics and written law. She undoubtedly had never experienced an eviction at the hands of a landlord. I, unfortunately, have.

Administration of Justice being my major made it even easier to get caught up in my own eviction. One thing that we have to get straight, is the fact that once a landlord has decided to evict you, that's it. A fraction of a percent of people who appeal an eviction win, something like one in 250.

The problem for the landlord is the time it takes to evict someone. But, the evictee will have to go.

As for landlords rights being more limited, bull. Tenants have the right to a clean, livable, and safe dwelling. It is these housing laws that are the foes of the landlord. The real strong laws are on the landlord's side. The main one being the law that says that, "a landlord may evict a tenant at any time, and not have to give a reason why." So what if the landlord just happens to have a few prejudices, you know, like race, religion, sex, or age.

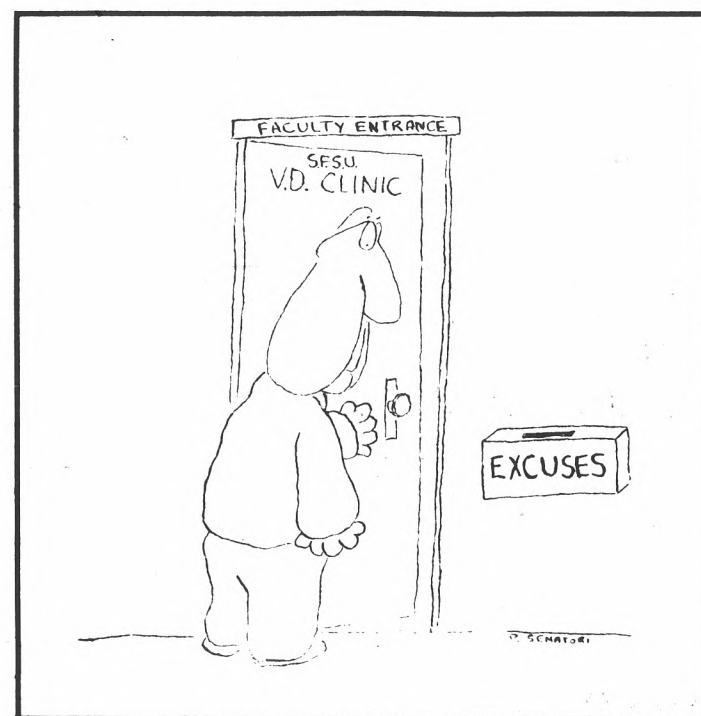
During my eviction I spent a lot of time talking to friends about the problems that they have with their landlords. I also asked Legal Aid the same questions. In my nonchalant research, I kept hearing the same things. Poor conditions, rent too high, and lack of communication being the major problems. Through my evaluations, I have come up with this definition of a landlord.

- 1) one who owns and leases land, buildings, or dwelling units.
- 2) one who is never seen except to collect rent.
- 3) one who raises the rent whenever he/she wants a new car.

Number three comes from a clear perspective.

Every landlord I have ever seen has a new car. And now for the irony. What is this on page 8, *Phoenix* on top again." I guess you forgot to print the five categories the paper did so well in. I guess also that the people who judge this award must pick the lesser of all the evils. After all, this newspaper (?) is literally half advertisements.

Buff Harding, Jr.



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Looking for Mr. Wallbanger

by Elisa Fisher

Turning 21 meant more to me than just shedding my puka shells, my Hardy boys T-shirt and my perfume that smells like Woolworths. It untied me from my sheltered existence in Moraga, a town where everyone returns library books on time and even children own a piece of the rock. I was finally free to enter the world of boozing and "boogie-ing" — neither of which I knew much about.

After choosing a discotheque I read a lot about, the police closed it down last month, or something, I slowly edge toward the door.

A girl with gold stars on her face (the kind my third-grade teacher used to put on my papers) greets me with a friendly, "four dollar cover charge." "Thanks," I answer, "but I don't think I'll need a blanket." She asks to see "some I.D." and I am quick to offer my book-of-the-month club card and my Golden Venus membership card.

Once inside, I scan the blurred images through the smoke and flashing lights. A guy taps me on the shoulder. "Harvey Wallbanger." I extend my sweaty palm; "Elisa Fisher, nice to meet you, Harvey."

Four people walk in wearing orange velvet capes, with tennis shoes and pink hair. I guess I was staring because Harvey says, "They are punks." "Oh, do you know them?" I ask. Harvey leaves abruptly.

A man resembling my sheepdog offers to buy me a drink. The bartender tries to yell above the loud music. "I'll have a rum and coke . . . and hold the rum." I mumble, hoping he can read lips. The bartender squints and leans closer, as



the music fades. I didn't notice the silence, since my ears were still ringing. "I'll have a rum and coke . . . hold the coke." I realize everyone is staring and I add, "And make it a double."

A Travolta-type with his hair slicked back with Turtle Wax approaches. "Hey, baby, let's leave this place and take a cruise." "Oh, you have a boat?" He tries again. "I've got a fifth of scotch in the car." How cheap, I thought. Aren't I worth a whole bottle?

Another "gentleman" with bacon breath and a Raider's jacket asks me to dance. He must be an elevator operator because he keeps telling me he wants to get down. He shoves me toward the bar and I order a Perrier water. He asks, "Wouldn't you like something harder?" So I ask for ice. He repeats, "Wouldn't you like something harder?" I'm offended. "Not until I know you better!"

A middle-aged man in a blue suede jumpsuit asks me if I want to hustle.

"I'm not that type of girl," I reply. His bloodshot eyes gaze into mine. "We could make beautiful music together." Tone-deaf, I thought to myself.

Maybe I hit the disco on the wrong night, or maybe I just wasn't ready for all of those heavy thrills. Whatever the problem, I decided that before I try the disco scene again, I am going to have to go on a diet. A guy said he'd like to get into my pants, and I don't think there's enough room for both of us.



No one knows what goes on behind closed doors—especially when policy is being decided at State. As state government employees, our campus administrators are in a position to exploit loopholes in laws requiring public forums. President Paul F. Romberg took advantage of the ability to skirt these laws when he began his term in 1973.

Prior to Romberg's reign, most administrative meetings here were accessible to the public. Today, however, the president has created The President's Cabinet and The President's Council. Konnilyn Feig, vice president for administration, organized her own cabinet, too. All of these groups meet regularly in private.

The closed-door meetings are more than coffee and donuts, shoot-the-bull sessions. One member of Feig's cabinet said last spring that the cabinet voted on 62 items. On the average, the participants decide three or four items at each meeting.

The agendas often deal with budgetary matters, unexpected fiscal problems and issues relating to the university, such as space allocation. Administrative personnel matters which state law permits to be discussed behind closed doors are rarely discussed in the President's meetings, an inside source told *Phoenix*.

Don Scoble, of the university relations office, contends that the campus decision-making process permits faculty and student input already and he believes the President's meetings must be private "if any business is to be done. But this is Catch-22 logic because we can't know if the closed meetings are justified, and they can't tell us because it is confidential."

The press is aided in its right to keep its readers informed under the Brown Act, which holds that local government must be open to the public. This applies to local school districts, but not state-wide college systems including the CSUC and UC systems. Meetings at such state facilities are regulated by the Bagley Act. The catch is that the act only covers meetings required by law. Since the administration's cabinet meetings are not mandatory, the law does not apply.

If some people are able to know how the governing process works for the state agencies that govern them, all people should be equally privileged. To permit such inequality is a threat to the 14th amendment, and an inexcusable violation of due process.

The legacy of Vietnam

"It's hard for me to identify with the problems of Vietnam vets because I was pretty young back when all that happened," says an 18 year old.

He'd do well to try harder to understand those problems, because it's his ass they're after now.

The snake oil salesmen in Congress and the military are already trying to gull the American people again with the old "national security and the draft" routine.

That it didn't work is a surprise. That they even tried is preposterous. Putting aside all questions of why we need a large standing army, there is the matter of the walking wounded left over from the last draft. Vietnam veterans are still owed, but the ponderous wits that masterminded this recent attempt to resurrect the draft conveniently omitted that fact from their pitch.

The harpies who were so quick to howl "DISHONOR" at draft dodgers and deserters have proven equally swift at dishonoring the debt they owe to the 50,000 who died and the thousands more who made it back.

The massive bureaucracy, set up ostensibly to administer to the vet's needs, hinders them at every turn. Late checks and misplaced records are a litany of woe practically any Vietnam veteran can recite.

Those attempting to gain recompense for permanent injuries, resulting from United States' defoliation policies in Vietnam, are confronted in court by contrary military spokesmen disclaiming any responsibility.

Six years after the war, high unemployment, drug problems, psychosis and the stigma of being losers still cling to the Vietnam veteran.

Because Vietnam veterans are merely survivors and not the victorious warriors of previous wars does not mean we owe them any less. Before the draft proponents start singing the praises of duty and honor again, they should reconsider an honorable debt still owed for the last round, and pay up.

Forum

by George Lippman

Every day the African freedom fighters of Zimbabwe confront thousands of white mercenaries who make up the backbone of Rhodesia's white supremacist army. The freedom fighters of the Patriotic Front are battling to regain popular power over Zimbabwe's land, resources and destiny, to end the white settler rule that has enslaved Zimbabwe since the Europeans invaded 89 years ago and renamed the country Rhodesia.

The white mercenaries, recruited around the world by the U.S. government through the CIA and U.S. Army Special Forces, are fighting to smash the Zimbabwean people's war for genuine independence. The mercenaries are part of an overall strategy aimed at maintaining the domination of Zimbabwe by white settlers and U.S.-led imperialism.

Direct British colonial rule and the Rhodesians' outright white power in Zimbabwe have been severely weakened by the people's war and condemned by the international community. To try to stop the armed struggle, the United States, Britain and the settler regime are willing to make certain concessions.

They have co-opted a number of Africans into the settler regime in order to create a class of African traitors willing to side with the imperialist interests and the settlers against the Zimbabwean people. This strategy is called neo-colonialism, because it gives the appearance of independence and "majority rule," and eliminates the more blatant forms of white supremacy, while preserving unchallenged the power of Western interests to exploit Zimbabwe's vast mineral wealth and African labor.

U.S. rifles, napalm, anti-personnel bombs, Huey helicopters and jets are secretly channeled from the U.S. government to the Rhodesian army through South Africa, NATO, Israel and subsidiaries of U.S. multi-national corporations. Mobil and other U.S. oil companies flout the U.N. embargo to supply two-thirds of Rhodesia's oil.

But no matter how sophisticated the weapons, it is still impossible to wage a war without troops. As Ian Smith, former prime minister of Rhodesia, himself admitted, "We can't win the war." Faced with this reality, more than 1,000 white settlers a month are leaving Rhodesia. This has created a severe manpower crisis for the imperialist forces. The solution at this stage is the mercenary army.

The U.S. Army and the CIA have recruited, trained and armed thousands of white mercenaries from the U.S., Europe and South Africa to fight against the Patriotic Front. The 40,000 Rhodesian regulars are heavily bolstered by 14,000 mercenary troops. At all levels of the army, these mercenaries are responsible for many brutal atrocities against the Zimbabwean people. The mercenary-filled army has car-

Rhodesia's whitewash

ried out hundreds of raids against refugee camps, bombing schools and hospitals, killing thousands of African people. Mercenaries have helped lead the internment of one-fifth of the Zimbabwean people into barbed wire concentration camps called "protected villages."

How are the mercenaries actually recruited to fight in Rhodesia? Many are recruited directly through the U.S. military. A typical example is U.C. Berkeley student Larry Meyers, who received a letter of introduction to the Rhodesian army from his ROTC commander Lt. Col. Monte Bullard. Numerous reports confirm that U.S. military personnel are given extended leave to fight in Rhodesia.

The most visible recruiting tool is the magazine *Soldier of Fortune: The Journal of Professional Adventurers*. Each issue contains dozens of ads for mercenary employment along with articles such as "How to Become a Mercenary in Africa." Of 100,000 copies printed monthly, 60,000 are given away for free, many on army bases.

Soldier of Fortune was founded in 1975 by Army Reserve Lt. Col. Robert K. Brown, with the encouragement of the CIA. Brown is a commander of the Army's 12th Special Forces outside Chicago. Brown's unit, which is part of the Green Berets, does direct recruiting, and distributes recruiting t-shirts reading, "Rhodesia is ready when you are." Many of the other *Soldier of Fortune* editors are Army officers or known CIA agents.

The domestic wing of the same imperialist mercenary army is used to repress liberation movements right here in the U.S. SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics) was developed in the 60's as part of the government's COINTELPRO (Counterintelligence Program) war strategy to crush the Black liberation struggle through assassinations, jailings, disruption, and outright military assault.

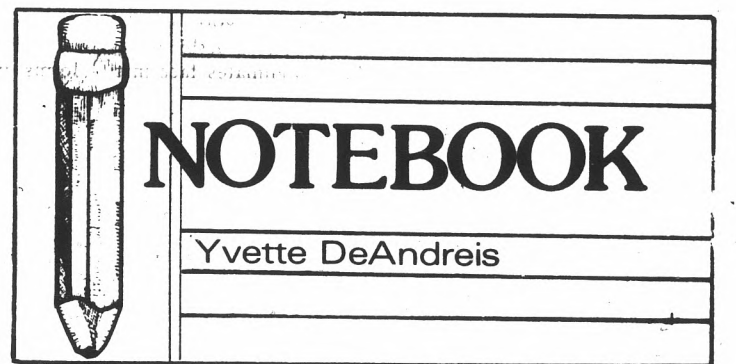
Today the Black Liberation struggle is rebuilding from the devastating COINTELPRO attacks. All across the country Black people are organizing to demand freedom for political prisoners and prisoners of war, an end to genocidal police terror, racist education, and white supremacist attacks.

The neo-colonial "internal settlement," with the newly installed Prime Minister Muzorewa, has not stopped the people's war and the regime is being strained more desperately than ever. So, the British have stepped in diplomatically to try to save the situation. They have sponsored an "all-parties conference" meeting now in London, and hope to impose another settlement, which will make a few cosmetic changes but will still preserve white privilege and Western imperialist interests. Meanwhile, the puppet Muzorewa has ordered massive bombing assaults against Mozambique and Zambia, to shake their support of the Patriotic Front and to pressure for a set-

tlement.

A forum on the mercenary question will be held Thursday, 10/11 in the basement of the Student Union, room 114-115.

George Lippman is a member of the Southern African Anti-Mercenary Coalition.



The word "homosexual" is cold and clinical, redolent of dusty books about deviant sexual behavior. But "gay" is weighted by a meaning with which a homosexual might not wish to identify.

The gay man or woman is one whose social and political life, whose very raison d'être, revolves around the fact of his or her sexual predilection.

The homosexual (for lack of a better word) seems to me to be a person who is primarily attracted to same-sex partners, yet whose sex-life has little or nothing to do with the rest of his or her existence.

Newly declared homosexuals often need to pass through a "gay" phase, a period of intense identification with the fact of their sexual preference. But although an openly homosexual community must seem a mecca after years of furtive forays into the sexual underground, it is possible for homosexuals to stay too long at the fair.

A gay ghetto can grow which insulates its members from uncomfortable contact with outsiders and separates them from the so-called "straight" world. Proponents of this separatism breed the very intolerance they claim to want to kill, and bind homosexual men and women to a single source of identity.

This is what happened to Superior Court Commissioner Steven Lachs, whom Gov. Jerry Brown recently appointed to a seat as judge on the Superior Court in Los Angeles.

Although this was quite an achievement for a 39-year-old, Lachs was not described as a young man, as a bright man, even as a lucky man. Lachs was described as a gay man.

If the intent of this appointment was to somehow elevate the gay cause, then the breakthrough has backfired. The telling detail of Lachs' story was considered to be his homosexuality. Like "lady lawyer," the label "gay judge" speaks of a willingness to separate the homosexual from the heterosexual.

"But what about Gay Pride?" I hear buzzing in my ear. Ah, but if homosexuality is as natural and intrinsic as claimed, (a claim with which I agree), then how can it be something to which one may justifiably point with pride?

Perhaps excessive gay "pride" is more accurately described as gay protestations of normalcy. This is understandable in the newly declared homosexual; it takes years to shore up a sense of security in this public sexual identity.

But too often this pride seems to serve as a defensive shield behind which the less confident can express disdain for the straight world.

In the separatists' attempt to take homosexuality out of the closets and into the streets, they are to be commended insofar as this leads to a true loosening of the ties that constrict us all. But when they demand that sexual preference be the sole measure of a man or a woman, they perpetuate their own oppression.

PHOENIX

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Letters from *Phoenix* readers will be printed on the basis of available space and must be signed by the author.

Editorials do not necessarily reflect the policies and opinions of the Department of Journalism or the university administration.

Phoenix is a laboratory newspaper published each Thursday during the school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State University. Opinions of the *Phoenix* editorial board are expressed in the unsigned editorial.

Research for some of the articles appearing in *Phoenix* is made possible by a grant from the Readers Digest Foundation.

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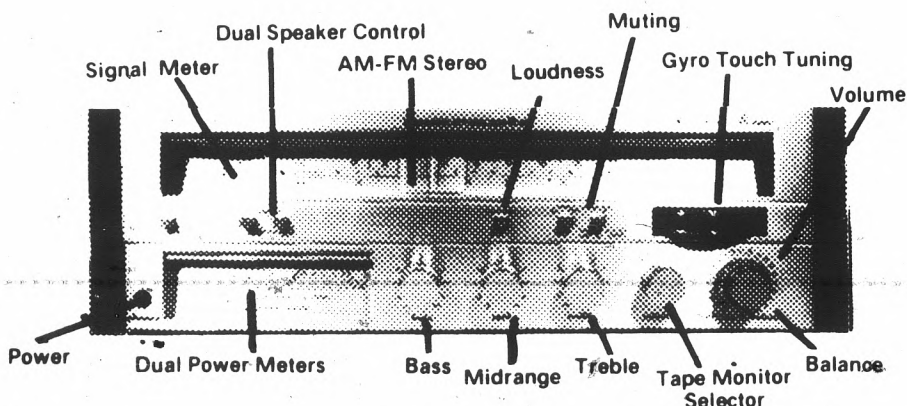
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Those good times, bad times in Nigeria

by Kathy Mulady

In the past two years, James Hirabayashi has seen students killed in campus riots in Nigeria, has backpacked through Kenya and become something of an expert on South Asian beers.

Now, as the new chairman of the Anthropology Department, he sits relaxed behind a cluttered desk in his small, cramped office. The phone rings frequently.

Recently, Hirabayashi returned to SF State after a two-year leave of absence spent at Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, Nigeria, as a sociology professor. "I could have gone to Nigeria and spent the two years doing my own research," said Hirabayashi, a small, soft-spoken man. "But I thought my time would be better invested teaching research techniques to the Nigerians."

From 1977 to 1979 Hirabayashi taught Sociological Theory and Methods at the university. Secondary education in Nigeria is a relatively new concept, just coming into existence during the last five years.

"University students in Nigeria are a very elite group," he said. "Only the rich can afford the leisure of their kids not working to help support the family."

"Ahmadu Bello University is run on the British system — it's much more

rigid than American students are used to. Students really don't have much say in their education, or the university organization.

"For example," Hirabayashi continued, "students are never told what grade they are given on their tests. They don't have semesters, but a year of study, then they are given a final exam. The faculty then gets together and averages all the grades a student has received in all his classes during the year and assigns him a final grade."

While Hirabayashi was teaching at the university, he witnessed one of the rare student uprisings on the normally tranquil Nigerian campus. The cause of the uprise was a 400 percent increase in tuition.

"Twelve people were killed in the campus riot," he said. "The students were split on the issue of boycotting classes. Students who were graduating that year didn't want the graduation to be delayed."

"Police were brought onto campus, the students formed a coalition to fight them. Then the army was brought in, with live ammunition and tear gas. It was a tragedy."

This was not the first trip to Nigeria for Hirabayashi. He was there in 1967, doing a base study on people's belief in medicine while working at a preventative health clinic in a small village. He

researched cultural patterns, food and cooking as they related to health matters.

"The people of the village were aware of Western medicine, but they were really willing only to take it as a cure for 'white man's diseases.' Psychosomatic medicines. Their own cures worked well for them for their own illnesses because they believed in them."

Hirabayashi was in Nigeria just before the Biafran army intruded.

"Before I left the United States, I was warned about the political situation in Nigeria at the time. I wondered if I should go. I guess I'm basically a fatalist, when my time is up, it will be up, and there isn't much I can do about it, whether I'm in Africa or San Francisco. Besides, I didn't know if I'd ever have the opportunity again," he says, smiling.

"When the Biafran army did invade, 30,000 people were killed in the riots. We took off. It was becoming too difficult to live there."

"There were checkpoints we had to go through. I always had arguments with the guards. They would ask me my nationality, I'd say 'American,' and they'd look at me and say 'no you aren't,' then I'd show them my American passport and sometimes they still didn't believe me. So I came back to the U.S. in 1968."

Hirabayashi grew up in a rural area near Seattle, Wash. When he was in high school, during World War II, he was sent to a Japanese concentration camp at Tule Lake, Ca., near the Oregon border.

"The camps weren't like Auschwitz or Buchenwald, but they were definitely concentration camps by the dictionary definition," he said.

His older brother, now a sociologist, made court history by refusing to go to the camp.

"It was a classic case. He was thrown into prison. His was one of the cases that led the Supreme Court to the decision that during time of war it is okay to incarcerate people purely on the basis of their ancestry. It was a racist decision, but society does really funny things at times."

"When I got out of the camp," he said, "I went to work on a farm in

Idaho. I worked 10 hours a day for 10 cents an hour, digging up potatoes and sugar beets. I hated it."

"My parents wanted me to study to become a dentist or a doctor, so I went to the University of Washington in Seattle. I took some anthropology classes and found a congenial group of people there. I really liked those fellows. I started thinking along the lines of going into sociology, anthropology or maybe archaeology."

"But archaeology reminded me too much of working on the potato farm," he said with a laugh, "so I headed in the direction of social anthropology, with an emphasis on Asian studies."

After graduation, Hirabayashi received a grant from the University of Tokyo to do research in Japan. He then returned to the United States to earn a Ph.D. He has been at SF State since 1959 and was dean of Ethnic Studies from 1970 to 1976.

After his two years at Ahmadu Bello in Nigeria, Hirabayashi discovered he still had a substantial amount of sabbatical leave left and decided to take time out to enjoy it traveling.

He and his wife Valerie backpacked through Kenya and Ethiopia. They considered going to Uganda, but because of the political situation there, thought it might end up a one-way trip and decided against it.

So they went on to India, where they stayed for a month.

"We bought all these travel books, you know: 'India on a Shoestring' and 'Southern Asia on \$5.00 a Day,' but still, we only managed to see about one-tenth of the country. There is so much to do," he said.

They visited Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia.

During the whole trip, Hirabayashi and his wife stayed at local inns and ate at local restaurants.

"The only thing you really have to watch out for is the water — I think I've now tested all the beers in South Asia. You also have to watch the vegetables, especially salads. I didn't want to spend the whole trip surveying bathrooms."

Java, Guam, Manila, Pompeii and Tahiti were among the exotic places they visited.

"The biggest shock of the trip was

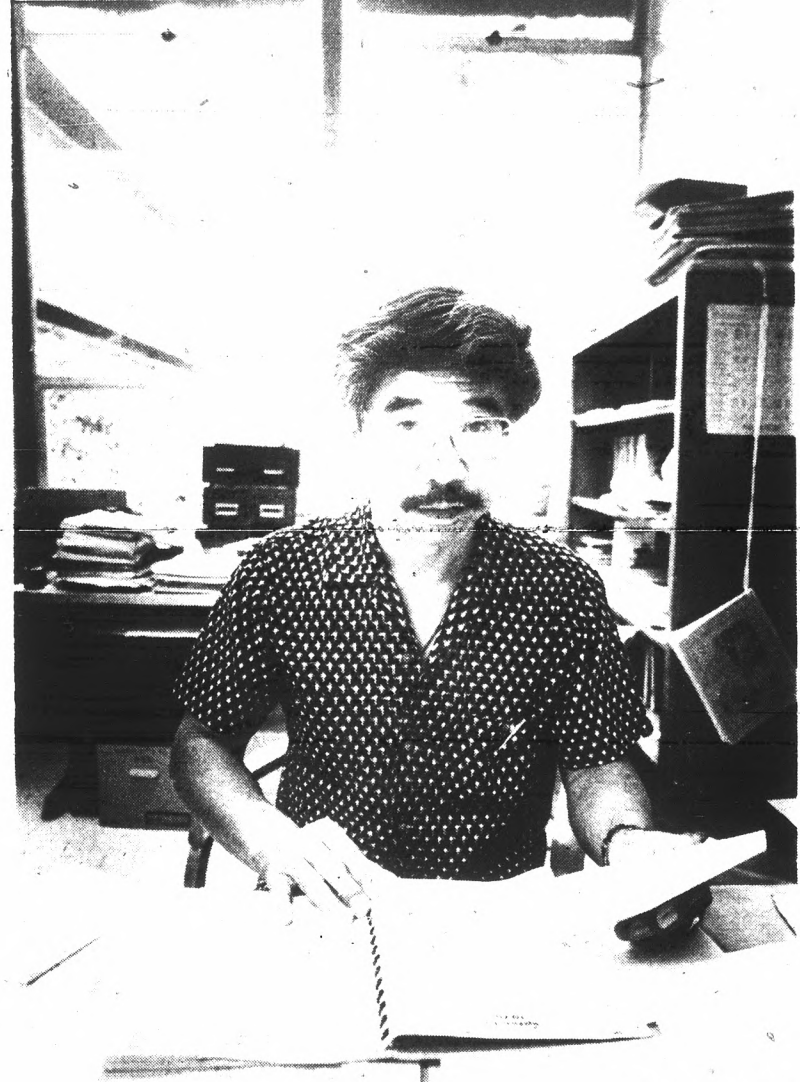


Photo by Jeff Belt

James Hirabayashi, chairman of the Anthropology Dept., has returned to State after two years teaching and traveling in Africa and Asia.

when we came to Hawaii. It was so expensive and built-up."

"We spent Christmas in Mexico with my son who is doing research to finish his Ph.D. from Berkeley," said Hirabayashi.

"By then we were saturated with travel, and thought it was time to return to San Francisco. Besides, I'd been gone so long, I didn't think President Romberg would let me come back if I stayed away any longer," he said.

Hirabayashi was also eager to return

to his work in the Japanese community here in a theater group.

"Acting is a good way to get into the feelings of ethnic being. You are dealing directly with emotions. I'm also in the Japanese community baseball league. We usually play each Sunday."

Now, sitting behind a desk in his small SF State office, Hirabayashi says it feels good to be back.

"But I'll probably get itchy feet again in awhile and want to do some more traveling."

Initiative aims for excess oil profits

by Michael Brunner

Seeking to qualify his initiative for the June 1980 ballot, the author of a proposal to create a tax on excess oil company profits in California visited SF State last Thursday.

He was here to muster student support for a drive to collect the signatures of 346,000 registered voters by Nov. 29.

"The people of California are outraged at the prices they're paying for gasoline. They're tired of the oil companies making more and delivering less," said initiative author Bill Press. Press was an aide to Gov. Jerry Brown before resigning last July to become chairman of the newly formed California Oil Profits Coalition.

The initiative calls for a 10 percent surtax on energy business activity when earnings exceed \$5 million per year, excepting public utilities and alternative energy sources. Supporters claim it will raise an estimated \$125 million to \$200 million per year, which would be used to expand and improve California's rapid transit systems.

The initiative also allows firms a tax credit of 50 cents for each dollar invested in increased production or refining capability of California crude oil or gas, up to a maximum 50 percent of their tax liability. By taking full advantage of this incentive, and a federal tax write-off that's allowed oil companies on state taxes, the firms could reduce the surtax to 2½ percent, said Press.

"California has been giving oil companies a free ride," said Press. "Every other state has a severance tax on what is produced in that state. We just want to catch up with the oil companies' ability to pay."

Spokesmen for the oil companies

have challenged the premise that oil company profits are excessive. Press said oil companies averaged better than a 60 percent increase in net profits between the first two quarters of 1978 and 1979, as opposed to a 19 percent increase for the average U.S. business.

China anyone?

If enough applicants are recruited, SF State will be the first CSUC campus to sponsor a trip to the People's Republic of China.

The study tour, planned for August of 1980, is being organized by Ann Paterson, professor emerita of the Continuing Education Office. As tour coordinator, she will be assisted by Devere Pentony, dean of the School of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Donald Castleberry, dean of the Graduate Division.

The 14-day tour will include Tokyo, Hong Kong and four cities on the mainland: Canton, Nanning, Tientsin and Beijing (Peking).

Tentatively, weekly seminars in the spring semester will prepare students to experience Chinese art, history, dance, education, politics and philosophy. Brief courses in conversational Mandarin will also be included.

The price of the tour — \$2,862.99 — includes land fare, air fare (subject to change) and two units of credit from Continuing Education.

The preliminary meeting will be held Thursday, Oct. 4, at 4 p.m. in the University Club. Those who are interested should call Paterson at 469-2355 or send a note to New Administration 156 to reserve a space.

No funding yet for site

Library checks out computers

by Joanne Lee

A futuristic light pen will soon make the current book check-out procedure obsolete as the computer age comes to SF State's library.

CSUC Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke has targeted SF State and five other campuses to each receive a new computer system at a cost of \$139,000 per campus.

According to Richard Blood, assistant library director, the system will eliminate much of the paperwork in check-outs.

Under the new system — to start by September 1980 — the current process of checking out books with cards will be abolished.

Library workers will pass a lighted pen attached to a computer terminal over the coded books and over new library or student ID cards. The numbered bar codes are much like the coded prices on grocery products.

Another new service will be a locator

terminal which can determine if a book

listed in the card catalog has been checked out. It also can be used to put a book on hold and "automatically trap" it once returned.

Computerizing the reserve book section of the library will have to wait a year or two longer for the system to be developed.

Other sections where materials can be checked out, such as the government documents section, will still operate manually.

CL Systems, Inc. has been contracted by the Chancellor's Office to provide a total "canned" system. The company will provide all the hardware, software (programming), documentation and training of library personnel to use the system.

Cal State Los Angeles, Sacramento, Long Beach, San Luis Obispo and San

Jose State are the other CSUC campuses that will receive new computers.

"Virtually everyone on the circulation staff will be trained in use of terminals to check in and out material and on the console to input and correct records," said Blood.

But funding for site preparation problems may delay the start of use of the system. While the Chancellor's Office has provided funds for the computers and maintenance for one year, no

money for housing the system has been

allocated. Blood said the library needs money for a new air-conditioning unit to keep the room at 75 degrees, the maximum operating temperature for the computer.

But Blood is optimistic that more funds will soon be allotted.

"I see no great problem in getting the money. The university powers aren't going to pass up the chance to have such an advanced process in use," he said.

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•furor

from page one

complaint cannot be allowed under normal grievance procedures, said Benjamin White, chairman of the executive committee of the faculty grievance panel.

Gerber would not confirm this. He would say only that there exists "the possibility that it doesn't fall under the definition of a grievable procedure."

White, whose committee will rule on the validity of the grievance, said he expects to receive the administration's arguments and the IR faculty's responses to them by early next week.

A knowledgeable source with experience in labor disputes said that if the case proceeds it would set a precedent, because grievance procedures are normally filed only by individuals. But, he added, an instructor whose seniority is effected because of the Giardina placement could file a grievance.

"There are lots of grievances around giving someone a seniority position which changes the rank order. If an individual gets lowered (by Giardina's placement in the department) a grievance can be expected," he said.

Calling the case "very unusual," White said he had never heard of a similar one. "A question we have to consider is who will handle the case if we don't," he said.

White recalled a recent case in the Psychology Department where Larry Kroeker, former dean of student affairs, resigned and took a spot on the Psychology staff. But the department's HRT committee was consulted in advance in that instance, White said.

"International Relations feels its HRT committee has a fundamental right to name people to its department," said White.

Giardina, who this semester is teaching one class in the Political

Science Department, is listed as an associate professor of International Relations in the campus directory, as well as an associate provost. He studied in France before receiving his doctorate from Princeton University in 1969.

•books

from page one

they are ordering their books off campus.

"Ordering off campus is not department policy," says Donald Provence, chairman of the philosophy department. "But a significant number of our people have moved to the Second Front store because of their dissatisfaction with the campus store."

"I don't think the snafus down there are malicious but because of past experiences we've tended to favor Second Front," says James Smith, chairman of the math department.

Other sources within the department say that even though many of the professors are very conservative, the Second Front store will eventually end up with two thirds or three quarters of math department orders.

"President Romberg is quite concerned about the financial health of the book store," says Don Scoble, director of public affairs for the university. "He hopes the faculty will continue to use the book store more."

One school dean felt the situation is serious enough to make a drastic plea to faculty members to continue using the store lest it be lost altogether.

"Yes, more of our faculty are moving off campus," says Charlotte Canida, secretary of the sociology department. "The book store here has too many lost or late orders. I can't give you a definite figure but a lot are ordering off campus."

"A very great many of our faculty are going to Second Front," says Lila Babcock, secretary of the political science department. "Although I haven't heard any crying about the campus store this semester, many still feel they get better service



Photo by Jeff Belt

at Second Front."

Of the two problems plaguing the book store, the one of mismanagement may be the easiest to overcome. The first step will be to find a new manager.

The last one resigned at the end of last semester and returned to Ohio.

"The book department is a loser," admits Willard. "All of our cash last spring was tied up in textbooks that weren't sold."

"For one, we are already returning books to the publishers to obtain credit memos," says Willard. "We're being much more aggressive on that this year."

Willard also points out that the first two days of class demonstrated that sales were up 15 percent.

"We are conservatively estimating a 10 percent increase in sales but we can't say everything is alright until we know what the first month operating expenses are," he says.

"Considering volume advantages and total set-up, I find

it hard to believe that they can't break even," says Mike Whitter, owner of the Second Front book store.

Two distinct advantages that the campus store has over Second Front are that, as a non-profit organization, it doesn't have to pay the city an inventory tax and receives the library rate when it ships books through the post office.

"Their inventory tax would add up to 40 or 50 thousand a year," says Whitter. "By using library rates, a box of books I pay \$4 for they only pay \$1.35. I'd be surprised if 90 percent of their books don't come through the mail."

At the present, only 50 percent of the book store's books arrive through the mail.

In addition to its financial woes and the problems of deserting faculty, the book store raised the ire of students this semester by tacking a 20 cent surcharge onto the price of all new textbooks.

"The surcharge is to recover freight costs, both incoming and

returning, on all new textbooks," says Willard.

Freight costs went up this year when shipping companies levied an additional energy surcharge of 2.7 percent on their bills.

"Sure, freight costs have gone up," agrees Whitter, who is not charging the extra 20 cents. "But I know of at least one case where the campus store ordered 200 of the wrong math text. What does that do to their freight on return charges?"

Not only were they not sold, they were not returned to the publishers in time to receive credit memos on the bills.

"The faculty continued to over-order and the book store was overflowing with hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of thousands of books," says Willard.

The financial slide that culminated in debt last semester began two years ago.

The close of fiscal 1976-77 looked bright enough, finishing with a net income of \$99,808. The succeeding year saw a rise in total sales income of \$247,897 but carried an omen of things to come when the net income dropped to \$60,432.

The book store was assured its place on the disaster list at the end of fiscal 1978-79. The proposed budget for that year foretold an increase in total sales of \$342,524, with a net income of \$160,657. The actual figures fall miserably to bear out these optimistic estimations. Total sales did go up but only by \$127,430.

The other end, the net income, collapsed in a loss of \$67,927.

He is slightly optimistic that things will be better this year.

•daycare

from page one

Following this clarification, Montague filed her resignation, effective on Oct. 2.

"A custodial center is primarily concerned with the safety and health of children," she said.

"A developmental center is concerned with the safety and health of the children but also creates a learning environment and instills in children a love for learning."

The AS concept of the Child Care Center as a baby-sitting service is one reason why Montague resigned, she said. "Secondly, I can't serve two masters. It's either the Associated Students or the Student Activities, but not both because they're not in accord."

Furthermore, Montague said "The AS puts its employees through such rigorous interviews that they end up hiring people who are overqualified. Thus, personnel is underpaid and staff enthusiasm suffers."

Both Montague and Brunson said the center is understaffed, the staff is underpaid, there is not enough equipment and not enough time to prepare proper programs due to a lack of personnel.

Brunson views the center as a developmental program at present. Since Sept. 17, when the AS gave her responsibility for the center, Brunson has hired three teachers with credentials and several volunteers and teacher aides to work at the center.

As the new head teacher, she said she will attempt to transform the developmental day care program into an educational program. The staff she hired includes an assistant head teacher, an infant teacher and a pre-school teacher. She said they all must have credentials or have a strong background and experience in child care.

Brunson carries a credential in both early childhood and multi-subject education. She has five years of teaching experience.

According to the proposal made at the emergency meeting, Brunson will hold her position from Oct. 3 to Dec. 31. She will continue to screen applicants for the position she tentatively holds.

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Canadians add experience

Water polo at new depth

by Glenn Ow

What Harold Zane puts in the water won't get clothes whiter and brighter, or eliminate ring around the collar. But Zane is hoping his water polo team can swim rings around the opposition, relying on speed and intelligence, rather than size, to win games.

"I base my offense on lots of motion — fast breaks and counterattacks," said Zane, 28, who is in his third year as SF State's water polo coach.

Last season, Zane's strategy was hampered by the fact that he had only 11 team members, giving him little maneuverability when it came to substituting fresh players for his seven starters.

"I will be substituting more often this year. We've got improved depth," said Zane, who has 17 players — 13 of them new — to shuffle this fall.

"We aren't large physically, so we have to be quicker and smarter than our opponent," he said. "We can't get into a physical battle."

The Gator players average about 5 feet 9 inches tall, 160 pounds. Zane considers a 6-foot, 180-pounder to be a "good size" for water polo.

At 6 feet 9 inches, freshman Matt Warner qualifies easily on the first count. In fact, "he is probably the tallest college (water polo) player in the country," said Zane.

But Warner carries just 190 pounds on his towering frame and needs to develop his skills as well as his physique.

Warner, 17, is from San Marin High School in Novato. He has been playing water polo for four years, but "the program he came out of was not one of the better programs around," said

Zane. "He needs grounding in the fundamentals and he's on a weight-training program now. He should be able to use his size more advantageously."

Warner's height gives him an advantage, not only in reaching for the ball, but also on offense.

"My long arms give me better leverage on a shot," he said. As for disadvantages, "I guess I have to tread water sideways on the shallow end."

Warner said although players are not supposed to touch the bottom in shallow waters, "they all do it just to rest sometimes."

"As long as you don't jump for a ball (using the bottom to push off) the refs don't call it," he said.

According to Zane, there have been several good players of Warner's size at the international level.

"Yugoslavia and Hungary have had some players of that size and they're two of the best," said Zane. He doesn't expect to use Warner much on varsity this year, "but if he continues to develop, he has a good future."

Someone who can expect to play a great deal this season is Craig Byman, who, along with two fellow Canadians, came to SF State because of the abundance of water polo competition in the state.

"The concentration of water polo is a lot greater in California than in Canada and the rest of the United States," said Byman, who played for 10 years with Scott Gray and Dave Hood on the same team in Winnipeg before the trio joined the Gators this fall.

Although the Canadian style of play — more deliberate, using set-up plays — differs from Zane's, Byman, Gray and Hood, all 22 years old,

decided to come because they would be playing more often.

"I'm here for the experience," said Byman. "In Canada, I might have to travel 800 miles for a game."

Gray was the first to decide to come to California, and he persuaded the others. Gray contacted several universities in the state, but only Zane expressed an interest.

As a result, Zane now has three highly experienced players on a team with 10 freshmen, and the trio has the chance to play, traveling considerably less than 800 miles for away games.

While their goal is eventually to play for their national team, right now the Canadians are trying to adjust to California collegiate competition.

Aside from differing strategies, they have to contend with the physical differences of smaller pools and shallow ends here. "In Canada, both goals are in deep ends of the pool," Byman said.

With the influx of new and inexperienced personnel, Zane classifies this as a building year. Still, he said he thinks the team can match last season's 10-8 record (4-4, for third place in the Far Western Conference).

After a season-opening 9-8 win over the University of Pacific last week, the Gators traveled to Fresno for a tournament this past weekend.

Zane's team lost to Occidental College in the first round, 8-4, but bounced back to win an 11-8 contest against Santa Clara, as Byman scored five goals. SF State lost its final game 8-7, against host Fresno State, and finished fifth in the nine-team tournament.

The team will play in another tournament, this time in Cupertino, tomorrow and Saturday.

Davis goalie stifles booters

by A.R. Worthington

Inspired by brilliant goal play and aided by several fortuitous bounces, the UC Davis soccer team slipped by SF State 1-0, at Balboa Field Saturday.

The winning goal came five minutes into the second half when a Davis striker headed the ball toward a slicing teammate, whereupon Gator goalie Jay Carson rushed out to secure the ball. However, the ball rebounded to another Davis player who bounced it to a forward who lost control of it but who saw it bounce off a Gator defender and dribble into the vacated goal.

Confusing? It confused the Gators as they stood about scratching their heads trying to figure out what happened.

Lucky? Even the Davis players were shaking their heads in wonder as they trotted back upfield, smiling as though they had just gotten away with something.

They had. UC Davis didn't play particularly pretty soccer. They didn't play particularly physical soccer. They

didn't pass the ball exceptionally well and they certainly didn't put a great deal of pressure on goalie Carson.

But they rode home with a 1-0 record after the league-opening victory, and SF State was left incredulous, and 0-1.

"This should have been a clear-cut victory for us," said Gator coach Jack Hyde. "We should have won 5-1, at least. There were a number of reasons why. Their goalie, for one. He made some tremendous saves."

Typical of UC Davis goalie Paul Zopfi's play was a leaping save he made early in the first half. Midfielder Pete Mangini booted what appeared to be a perfectly-placed shot in the upper right-hand corner of the goal. Zopfi anticipated the placement and flung himself in the general vicinity. Fully stretched out, he fisted the ball away, just inches from the goal.

Again and again during the first half, Zopfi made spectacular countering saves to stop the Gators from scoring.

Even though they didn't score, the first half was all SF State. They kept

the ball deep in Davis territory and attempted numerous shots, but were always rebuffed by muffed plays, penalties and the indefatigable Zopfi.

At the end of the first half, with no score, it seemed UC Davis had merely weathered the first part of the storm and that the Gator offensive barrage would soon take its toll.

But UC Davis came out for the second half rejuvenated. Or perhaps it was the Gators' weariness after their aggressive first half.

In any case, the game became much more balanced. Goalie Carson could no longer stand around like some abandoned child as Davis kicked up a little storm of its own and went on to attempt, for the game, 23 goals to SF State's 17.

Despite the Gators' loss, Hyde didn't seem too depressed.

"Yes, we should have won that one," he said. "But, it was just one of those games. We missed a lot of opportunities and we didn't capitalize on their mistakes. They were good, but we clearly should have won."



Photo by Glenn Ow

Gator water polo star Craig Byman (34) may wish he was back in Canada, traveling 800 miles for away games, if opposing teams bottle him up like this much more. Byman escaped his defenders long enough last weekend to score five goals against Santa Clara.

Spikers settle old debt while blitzing Sonoma

by D.D. Wolohan

"Revenge — for sure." That's what Kim Rickman was thinking about Tuesday night before the Gator volleyball team beat Sonoma State 15-5, 15-8 and 15-0 in the gym.

Her reason was simple enough. Last season, SF State lost to this same team in five games, after winning the first two, and missed its chance to play in the regional championship tournament.

"We wanted to win," Judy Reichle said. "Our heads were looking toward Davis in the regionals last year and we lost to Sonoma. But this wasn't a grudge match. Grudge matches are

against really tough teams like Davis, Berkeley and Sacramento State."

After the match, the visiting coach congratulated Gator mentor Kathy Argo, saying SF State won "even without Angel," referring to starter Angel Floyd who was out with the flu. Valerie Bell filled in for Floyd in the front row and left no noticeable gap in the offense.

Floyd, Rickman and Reichle are the only players returning from last year, but they think the team is playing well together and adjusting to the new players and new coach.

"Our setters ran the offense very confidently," Argo said. "We were keying on every point, playing as if

each point were match point."

Some 75 boisterous fans in the Gym were very responsive to the action, particularly the spiking of the 6-foot Rickman, who played an all-around good game.

"She had well-placed serves and played solid defense in the back row," Argo said.

Again this year, the regionals are what the team is shooting for, but "we're not looking at any game as a walkaway," Argo said.

SF State lost to rival UC Berkeley in four well-played games at Harmon Gym in Berkeley last night. The Gators take to the court tomorrow night hosting Humboldt State at 7:30.

scoreboard

VOLLEYBALL

Non-League at Berkeley

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|-------------|----|----|----|----|
| Sept. 26 | | | | |
| SF State | 16 | 4 | 5 | 11 |
| UC Berkeley | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 |

FOOTBALL

at Pomona, Sept. 22

SF State 17, Cal Poly Pomona 6

WOMENS' CROSS COUNTRY

at Berkeley, Sept. 22

1. Hayward (65)
2. Sacramento (134)
3. SF State (266)

MENS' CROSS COUNTRY

at Chico, Sept. 22

1. Chico (30)
2. SF State (27)

UPCOMING

Sept. 27
Soccer at Far Western ClassicSept. 28
*Volleyball at Humboldt (7:30 p.m.)
**Football at U.S. International (7 p.m.)

Water Polo at Northern California

Invitational

Sept. 29

*Mens' Cross Country vs. Hayward and Humboldt (11 a.m.)

Sept. 30

Soccer vs. Pomona-Pitzer (11 a.m.)

Oct. 2

*Volleyball at Chico (7 p.m.)

Oct. 3

Water Polo at Santa Clara (4 p.m.)

*Conference Contest

**Broadcast live at 6:45 p.m. over KSFS viacom cable TV channel 6 and cable radio 100.7 FM.

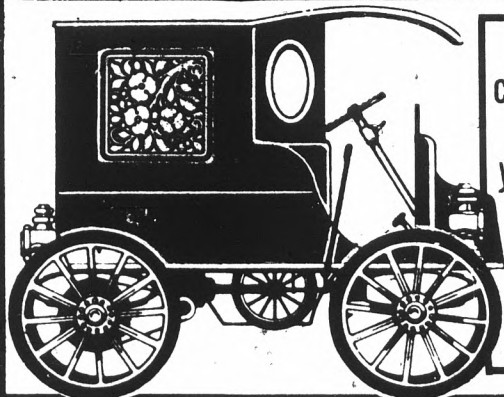
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Pomona.

SFSU at U.S. International Fri.
Home opener Sat. Oct. 6th vs
Hayward 1:00 pm

(Vic Rowen Day).

arts

Classical cellist soars

by Larry Derfner

Cellist Leonard Rose brought a 28-year reputation as a master soloist to McKenna Auditorium last Sunday.

Rose, the premier feature of AS Performing Art's series of classical recitals this semester, played for the New York Philharmonic until 1951. Since then, he has won a large following touring concert halls and campuses.

Rose thinks classical music is having an upsurge in popularity. "I think interest in classical music is growing all the time," he said.

"There is a renaissance in the cello. More and more young people are playing the instrument, and playing it well," said Rose.

Besides his own style of music, Rose likes jazz, especially big bands, and some disco music. "I like the beat and I like watching the kids dance. But I don't like hard rock. I am offended by the loudness," he said.

His first cello was given him by his

father. Since then, Rose has learned to appreciate his instrument as a mature man.

"The cello is so feminine. Look at the shape of it. Playing the cello is like making love to a woman," he said.

Rose opened the program with Beethoven's Seven Variations from "The Magic Flute." He played these pieces in a light, bouncy manner.

first half of his program with Francaes's Sonata in E Major. The piece ends with a dramatic run of 32nd notes that drew hearty applause from the audience.

After intermission, Rose returned to play the most interesting work of the afternoon, Debussy's "Sonata for Cello and Piano."

Rose told the audience, "Before Debussy died, he endeavored to write

piano. Unlike the other, more romantic selections on the program, the sonata had a distinctly modern feel. Steinhart's piano stood out, adding texture and depth to Rose's cello.

The program closed with "Adagio and Allegro, Opus 70," by Schumann, and "Introduction and Polonaise Brillante," by Chopin. Rose and Steinhart then returned to the audience's applause and played two encores.

Rose was surprised at the turnout. "College audiences are more appreciative of classical music than regular audiences, although I didn't see that many college students out there today," he said.

Rose was perceptive. Among the approximately 350 people who attended the concert, only a handful were SF State students, and most of these were from the music department.

Perhaps the main reasons for the low student turnout were the \$3.50 admission charge and the fact that the concert was held on a sunny weekend afternoon.



Leonard Rose concentrating intensely as he bows his cello.

'Playing the cello is like making love to a woman.'

After the Beethoven, Rose played Brahms' Sonata No. 2 in F, opus 99, a piece in four movements that varies in mood from gentle and melodic to turbulent.

Rose, who was accompanied by pianist Victor Steinhart, closed the

a number of sonatas for all instruments. Unfortunately, he died before he could complete his work. But fortunately for us, both listeners and cellists, he left us this piece."

Debussy's sonata featured strange, angular harmony between cello and

People's Front of Judea, which is bent on destroying the Roman Empire.

In the course of all the silliness and hilarity, the Pythons do manage to slip in several hidden comments on leaders and followers, propagandists and believers. These unquestionably will rile any devoutly pious believer of any sect, so beware. But, in the spirit of artistic, or rather, ridiculous freedom, it is conceivable that even John Paul II would find himself rolling in the aisles.

The task the Pythons took upon themselves to produce the film is truly an awesome one. They chose subject matter with a built-in unpopularity — history — and managed to bring to it all the reality of some of the finest British dramatic productions, such as the BBC's "I, Claudius."

The sets and photography are lavish without having the papier-mâché "neatness" that characterized so many Hollywood historical epics.

They also composed a script with just the right amounts of realism and anachronism to keep the texture and variety of jokes flowing at a fairly steady pace.

This, more than any of their previous works, reflects the synthesis of six minds at work; six different senses of humor. Of course, as an occupational hazard of such a combination, there are lapses here and there. Some jokes are silly, some drawn out too long, some only comprehensible to residents of the British Isles. But none of them last in memory and the sum total is one hilarious movie.

In an era that has sequestered humor back to the most trivial and reliable staples, such as endless sex and dope jokes, it is refreshing to see a comedy that breaks the barriers and dares to be ridiculous with a foot firmly anchored in hoary austerity.

"Animal House" was a film about college campuses. "Life of Brian" is a film that came of college educations.



The Monty Python Troup during a break in filming their latest epic, "Monty Python's Life of Brian."

Sacrilegious success

by David Hern

Four weeks ago, a religious debacle swept through three major religious communities in the United States with an intensity and fervor not seen since perhaps the Crusades. The American Lutheran Coalition printed vituperative warnings in *Variety* magazine, the American Catholic Conference issued a formal condemnation and various Jewish organizations, including the United Jewish Appeal, took it upon themselves to "spread the word" that an evil, blasphemous entity had intruded in our midst.

According to these religious leaders, the harbingers of this new pollutant were the six-member British comedy

team "Monty Python" and the object of the surge of ecclesiastical wrath, their new film, "Monty Python's Life of Brian."

No money in the world could have bought that kind of publicity. And, as might be predicted, "Life of Brian" made more money in the first two weeks of release than any previous Python endeavor. And rightfully so, for it is probably the funniest, most daring, scintillating, appalling, brilliant and mature comedy of the past five years.

The Pythons, composed of Graham Chapman, John Cleese, Terry Gilliam, Eric Idle, Terry Jones and Michael

Palin, are all college graduates, most from Oxford and Cambridge.

Their last film, "Monty Python and the Holy Grail," was based on the Arthurian legends and tales of the Round Table. "The Life of Brian" is set in Jerusalem, circa 33 A.D., during the tyrannical reign of Pontius Pilate.

The plot chronicles the life of an unwilling messiah who just happened to be born two stalls down from a child with a halo over his head. Brian has no mystical powers of any kind, nor very much charisma and desires only to lead a quiet unassuming life.

He unwittingly joins a Jewish insurrectionist coalition known as the

Spotlight

THEATER

September 27 — The Drama Quartet of San Francisco State will present "Don Juan in Hell" from George Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman," from 7-2 p.m. in the Little Theater, Creative Arts Building. All members of the campus community are invited. Admission is free.

JAZZ

September 28 — Associated Students Performing Arts presents On the Air, a trio of male vocalists and musicians who perform harmonies of the swing era. They will perform in the Union Depot of the Student Union at 2 p.m.

POETRY

October 4 — The Poetry Center's 25th Anniversary Series presents Judy Grahn and Al Young in the Barbary Coast, Student Union, at 12:30 p.m. Admission is free.

COMEDY

October 2 — Gil Christner and Bob Sarlatte at the Union Depot, Student Union, at 5-7 p.m. Free.

October 1 — Associated Students Performing Arts will present "Breakfast in Marin," a musical comedy, at 8 p.m. in the Barbary Coast, Student Union. Admission is \$1 for students and \$2 for the public.

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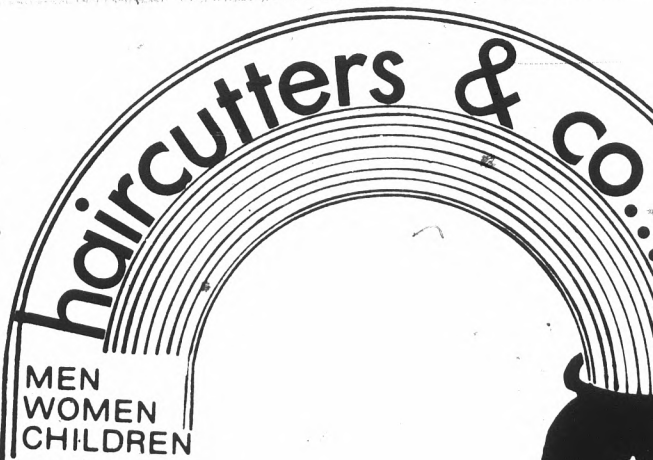
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Food Review

Sub sandwiches dry docked

by John Budd

Dive into a submarine sandwich, at either Grab It 'N Go or the Pizza Boat concession stands, and you will surface wondering who set up the blockade against meat, cheese and imagination.

I have nothing against fresh French sandwich rolls, but when I'm spending my hard-earned bread, I expect to get more than a big chunk of it for lunch.

Both subs I tried this week looked impressive enough. Let's face it though, even a novice sandwich builder can construct a good-looking sandwich, given the same ingredients.

A handful of shredded lettuce piled high on a few ounces of meat and cheese — a couple of onion and tomato slices thrown in — and voila, a big impressive meal. UGH!

Let the hungry student beware. Bigness does not always taste better.

If it's a flavor-balanced New York deli-style submarine sandwich you desire — you know, the juicy, oven-toasted incredible creations you'd brave a subway ride for — you won't find it on campus.

The sub at the Pizza Boat will leave you in dry dock and you'll think Grab It 'N Go has just torpedoed your wallet.

This is not to say the submarines I tried were anything less than freshly made with wholesome ingredients. Both places start with fresh rolls and use only quality meats, cheeses, condiments and garnishes. Expectedly, however, one place succeeds in one aspect of sandwichology better than the other.

The Pizza Boat gets the prize this week for managing to use the least amount of meats and cheeses. According to the scale, used by myself and one of their employees to weigh each pre-cut portion, \$1.65 will get you the "small" (six-inch roll) submarine with one-quarter ounce of Italian salami, one-half ounce of ham, three-eighths ounce of Mortadella and one-quarter ounce of provolone cheese. That's less than two ounces of the most important ingredients.

But the sandwich was big. It gets miraculously hefty after the lettuce, tomatoes and onions are piled on. If you want lettuce and all those other vegetables, try the salad bar upstairs.

With such small portions of meat and cheese, it's no wonder their submarines are not the hottest-selling sandwich item. Stick to making pizza pies, you guys. It's terrific.

The only ingredient that saves the Pizza Boat sub from sinking is the "special dressing." It is delicious and helps an otherwise dull sandwich taste like an old-fashioned sub.

Grab It 'N Go, a much smaller food operation than the Pizza Boat, is located behind a tiny counter in the Gold Coast Cafeteria. They sell several variations of the submarine sandwich, an assortment of beverages and that's all. If making subs is their only concern, one would think by this time their sandwiches would have evolved into the state of the art. Not so.

The nice lady behind the counter didn't want to talk to me about the sandwiches she had made. Instead, she handed me her operating manual which detailed the ingredients, the portion weights and gave directions on how to construct each sandwich.

According to the sandwich blueprints, the "Mountain Climber" submarine was to contain one ounce each of shaved roast beef, turkey and ham along with one ounce each of cheddar, natural Swiss and Monterey Jack cheeses.

All the ingredients were there, but when viewed against those huge walls of bread, the portions appeared quite small. The "cheddar" cheese in my sub turned out to be that tasteless, processed American stuff and my "natural" Swiss was not. Too bad.

Nevertheless, I must congratulate Grab It 'N Go management for designing the biggest, fattest submarine sandwich on campus — it comes complete with alfalfa sprouts, tomato slices and enough mayonnaise to keep your fingers slippery all day. You should try getting your mouth around all that bread. Almost impossible.

The Pizza Boat and Grab It 'N Go both have the potential to create fantastic submarine sandwiches at a price students can afford. The only obstacles they must overcome are their lack of imagination and belief that student consumers buy indiscriminately or leave their tastebuds at home.

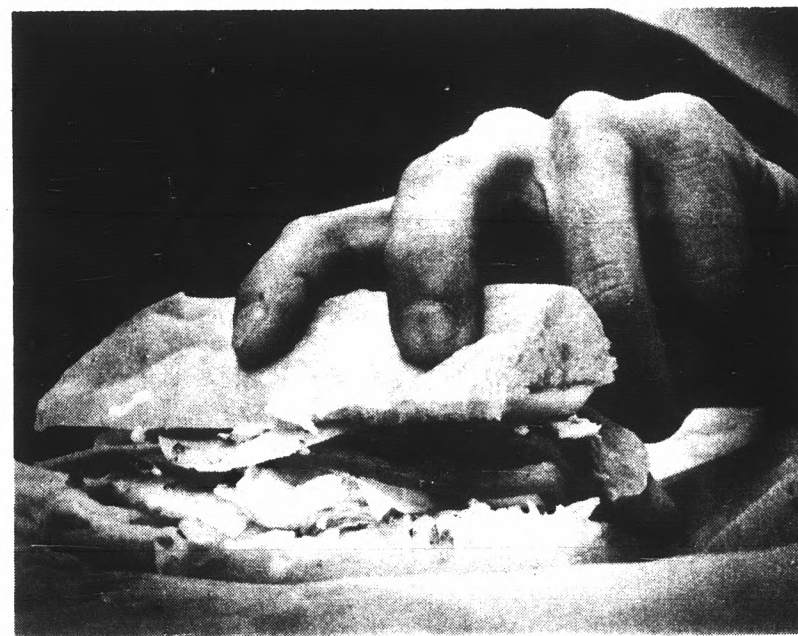


Photo by Jeff Belt

Campus submarine sandwiches: a lot of potential.



Photos by Glenn Ow

Japantown festival jumps

by Leslie Guevarra

Attracted by the thunderous beat of drums and the aromas of teriyaki chicken and beef, about 900 persons crowded the Peace Plaza in The Japan Center last weekend to celebrate the 10th annual Aki Matsuri, the Japanese Fall Festival.

With the help of members of the Japanese community, the Nihonmachi Merchants Association coordinated the festival which included bonsai and ikebana (flower arranging) exhibits, art and calligraphy displays, origami demonstrations, films on Japan, tea ceremonies, a food bazaar, Japanese dancing and martial arts exhibitions and taiko drumming.

About 10,000 persons visited the three-block area housing the programs, estimated Sam S. Sato, president of the Nihonmachi association.

"You can usually gauge the attendance by the amount of people at the food bazaar," Sato said. "A lot depends on the weather."

A block away from the plaza on Post and Buchanan streets, people swarmed around the booths and vendors peddling examples of Japanese cuisine. Bystanders munched sushi, rice and bits of Japanese pickles

encased in seaweed, and drank Japanese and American beers.

For those not courageous enough to sample sushi (raw fish), hamburgers and teriyaki chicken and beef were available.

During the martial arts displays, the audience groaned sympathetically as members of the Shorinji Kempo Dojo sparred, throwing each other about on the stage and twisting muscles and bones to the point of severe strain.

Students of the school emphasized their method is a martial art, not a sport. Self-defense and spiritual concentration are the technique's focus, rather than competition.

Though program participants sometimes travel from many parts of Northern California to perform, this year's festival is mostly the result of local efforts.

"Without the participation of the community, these festivals would never exist," said George Yamasaki, a San Francisco attorney who's worked with the program for 10 years.

Unlike programs in Japan, which usually concentrate on only one exhibition subject, the Fall Festival offers many activities for spectators, said Yamasaki.

"There's not a lot of ceremony

involved, these things are just for fun," he said.

Programs like these give the greater community a chance to experience Japanese culture and tradition, he said. "Among the Japanese community, this is an opportunity to see old friends," Yamasaki said.

In addition to the Aki Matsuri, which originated from a centuries-old harvest festival, the Japanese community stages more than three other cultural programs throughout the year. The most famous is the annual Cherry Blossom festival in April.

As in the Cherry Blossom festival, a performance by the San Francisco Taiko Drum Dojo is the climax of the fall event.

Taiko drums are traditional Japanese ceremonial instruments dating back to 600 A.D. The drums, which imitate the sounds of thunder, were used to frighten enemies and bring rain.

The 11-member dojo pounded sticks and cymbals and blew on conch shells and flutes to accompany the pulsing beat of their drums.

The group began their performance with a tribute to the dragon god. With a ritual-like reverence, members struck

their instruments in tense, measured strokes.

In their final number, the dojo cut loose in a frenzied production called the "Lion Dance." For the lucky, the lion, symbolizing wealth and good fortune, materializes. Those bitten by the lion are said to be blessed with good luck and great fortune for eternity.

During an eardrum-shattering crescendo, a gold-painted "lion" appeared. Writhing and wriggling to the cadence of the drums, the lion suddenly leapt into the audience and capered among the crowd.

More than a dozen children, with arms outstretched and begging to be bitten, surrounded the lion. The dojo, pouring sweat from their exertion, energetically danced around the stage, twirling and switching instruments without missing a beat.

Reluctantly the lion left the audience, and the performers finished the production with one last thundering crescendo. Already on their feet, the spectators wildly applauded the group.

Although the festival was scheduled to go on for another two hours, most of the audience wearily began to make its way home through the snarls of human and highway traffic.

Elton John — he's still got it

by D.D. Wolohan

I awoke with a hangover Tuesday. My doctor prescribed "... two Elton John records and call me in the morning."

I was not hung over from a liquid inebriate, but from an audio overdose from the night before: Elton John.

The rock 'n' roll superstar of the '70s sang and played the piano for nearly three hours, with no intermission, at the Berkeley Community Theatre. The concluding night of his three sold-out performances was overwhelming.

"I would've paid \$100 to get into this show," said someone who had

paid a scalper a meager sum.

John, giving his first Bay Area performance since 1975, walked onstage without introduction as the house lights dimmed. He began with "Your Song," his first hit and perhaps most melodic song.

Elton soloed most of the show, performing more than 30 songs. His voice was fresh and energetic, his piano playing superb.

The relative intimacy of the Berkeley Community Theatre (3,000 capacity), made the evening more enjoyable than the jam-packed "Day on the Green" concerts or shows at the Oakland Coliseum Arena.

The smaller auditorium is a change

for Elton, who has also changed his style of dress. Gone are the oversized glitter glasses and stovepipe hat. Instead he wore a green and red satin outfit — a cross between pajamas and a clown costume; black shirt, yellow tie and red shoes. Blue eye shadow, red rouge and a diamond in his right ear completed the attire.

A mixed repertoire of old hits ("Daniel," "Goodbye Yellow Brick Road," "Rocket Man") blended with new songs from his forthcoming album, "Victim of Love." A double-album has already been recorded and is scheduled for release next spring.

The second portion of the show was pure showmanship, pitting the master pianist against percussionist Ray Cooper — seemingly an old man, balding and wearing granny glasses.

Cooper had a full stage of instruments, including four kettle drums, congas, wind chimes, bell chimes, vibraphone, marimba, tambourine, snare drum and a five-foot gong.

As he played, he danced around and taunted the audience.

Cooper, actually a contemporary of John's, looked like Paul McCartney's uncle in "A Hard Day's Night," and an unlikely candidate for a rock drummer.

But the campy antics delighted the audience and encouraged participation in the show. After completing a country number, John said he wanted to play another American song, "something of Scott Joplin's."

He proceeded with a ragtime tune that was only a prelude to "Bennie and the Jets." The crowd, mostly in their early twenties, exploded at this and immediately clapped and sang. Elton

let the audience sing all the "Bennie, Bennie, Bennie and the Jets" parts alone.

Switching to songs about legends, he related a story of Roy Rogers. "... and Trigger died," he said sadly. Someone laughed uproariously. "Trigger died and you laugh 'ha ha ha.' What silly little bastards you are," he said. "They didn't laugh in Europe."

He continued his story about Trigger being stuffed and Rogers' dog dying. "And Bullet died, too, and he was stuffed and put in the bedroom. I only hope his wife Dale Evans doesn't go before him," John laughed. He then sang the ballad, "Roy Rogers is Riding Tonight."

The show moved at a rapid, exhaustive pace broken only by Elton mopping his brow, walking offstage for water and collecting roses tossed onstage. A few slow numbers, such as "Skyline Pigeon" and "Sorry Seems to Be the Only Word," completed the evening.

Then came the encores, "Saturday Night's Alright for Fighting" intertwined with "Pinball Wizard."

"How do you think he does it?" Elton belted out. "I don't know," 3,000 singing voices responded.

"I'm Back in the USSA" Elton concluded, summing up his tour.

The scalpers outside didn't share the joy of the audience.

"Have a pair and share" was one's come-on before the show.

"I had a hard time getting rid of my tickets," a young woman said to her friend afterward.

"Did you get face value?" he asked. "No," she said, walking away from the priceless performance.



Photo by D.D. Wolohan

Elton John taunting the audience as he plays.

"Hey hey, my my
Rock & Roll can never die
There's more to the picture
Than meets the eye..."

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backwords

Red-light runners-- city's dangerous epidemic

by Kellie Hunter

Go ahead. Run a red light and break the law. Thousands of San Franciscans do it daily with impunity.

Public acceptance of what Herb Caen once referred to as a "sacred tradition" has reached epidemic proportions. One California Highway Patrol officer called red light running "a fatal disease."

"That's how far out of control it is," he said.

Briefly observing any of the city's intersections confirms this trend. Vehicle after vehicle zooms through a yellow light, even though misjudging by even a quarter second means running the red light.

The spectre of a \$22.50 fine for a moving violation plus the fact that red-light runners are rarely tagged does not offer a severe deterrent.

Colloquially, the dictionary defines these people as "scofflaws." Realistically, they are a growing menace to themselves and others.

In 1977, one-third of all auto fatalities in San Francisco occurred at intersections. Accidents at intersections also accounted for 2,102 of a total of 5,653 injuries.

An Allstate Insurance official said intersection collisions form a

majority of daytime auto accidents.

At the root of the problem is the city's inability to effectively control its 370,000 registered motorists and the numerous outsiders who drive the streets daily. Budgetary restrictions force the police to concentrate less on traffic violations

**"Traffic is a
headache.
Officers can
keep busy
without issuing
tickets."**

than on other crimes.

The police department is in short supply of motorcycle officers, or "solos." That division of the SFPD was once comprised of nearly 90 officers. Now the force totals 39 patrolmen for four watches. That comes to less than 10 solos per

shift.

Of them, a department lieutenant said about half are available for patrol at any time. The rest are in court, providing "service" (such as escorts for dignitaries, or on location with film crews), inspecting taxi cabs, or removed from the schedule due to illness or injury.

"It makes it ridiculous," said one police lieutenant. On September 17, the 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. watch was covered by two solos, the lieutenant said. Part of that time was spent directing traffic.

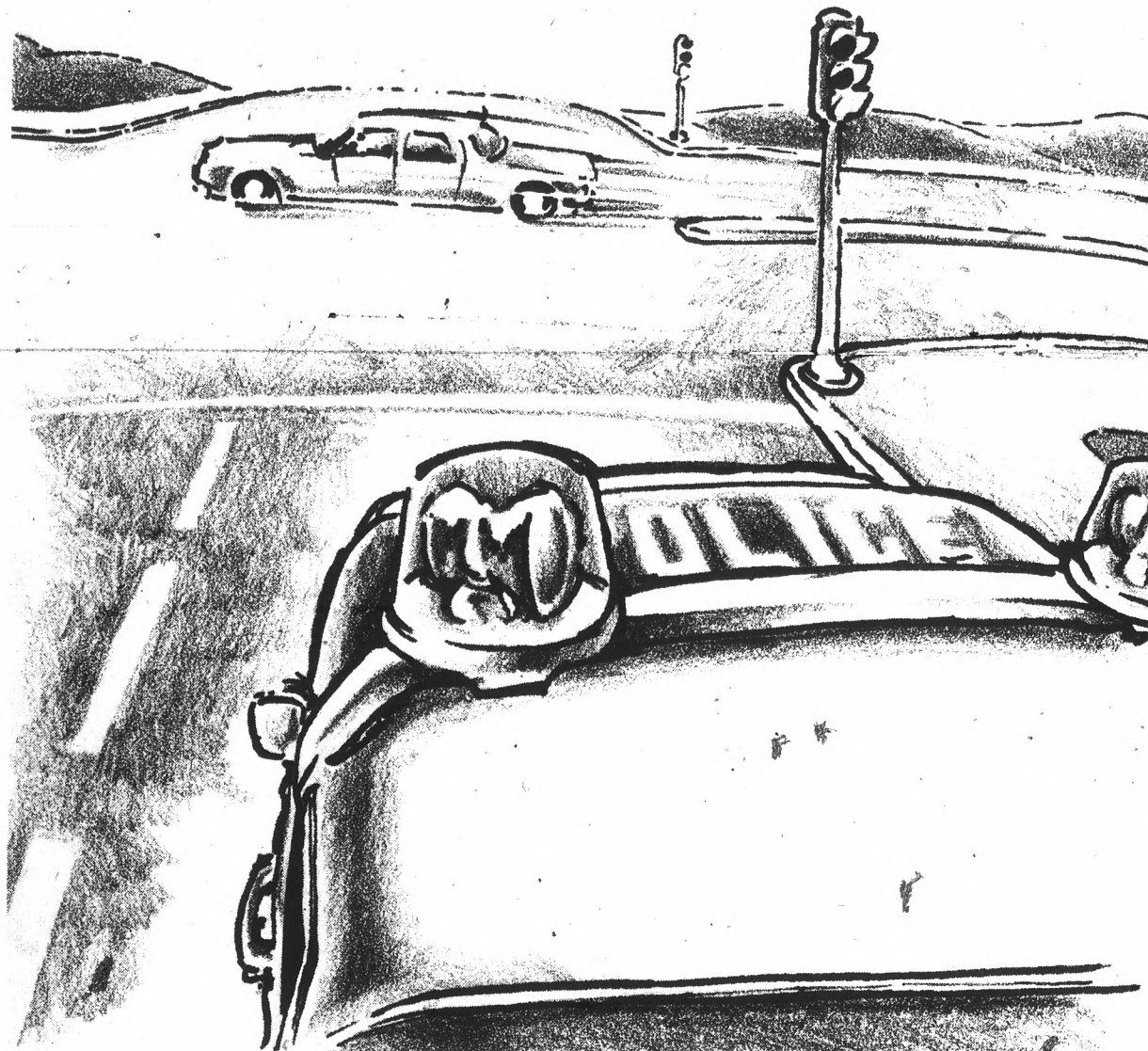
Compounding the manpower shortage problem is the attitude among many city cops.

"Traffic is a headache," an SFPD lieutenant said. "Officers can keep busy without issuing tickets."

He added that some officers, fearing an offender might file a formal complaint, find it easier to ignore light-runners, or just issue warnings instead of full citations.

"It will take a lot of cooperation from the public to solve the problem," agreed a spokesman for the CHP.

"To protect themselves against signal-runners, drivers should count to five when sitting on green, before moving into the intersection. They must begin to anticipate what can happen."



And the engine goes hmmm.....

by Robert Pearsall

With the absence of roaring engines, choking exhaust fumes and a permanent appointment with the local gas station, 29 members of the Electric Auto Association hummed around a 1½ mile test track in beautiful Sunnyvale.

Hybrid Datsuns, Hondas, factory and home-built cars and Volkswagens took part in the seventh annual car rally.

"The purpose of the rally is to increase public interest in electric-powered vehicles and to promote the EAA in California," said John Newell, chairman of the EAA.

The excitement started at ten in the morning near the Lockheed plant in Sunnyvale. The first order of business was for California Highway Patrolman Kenneth Kolp to weigh each of the cars, which is necessary data to calculate the efficiency of the vehicles.

"Most of the cars weighed in at around 2,500 pounds," Kolp said. He added that the heaviest vehicle tipped the scale at 2,900 pounds. Most of the cars carried between six and 12 batteries and each battery weighs 40 pounds. "By the time you have removed all the gas-related parts, such as the engine, gas tank and fuel lines, the electric-car conversion should add only 100 pounds to the original factory weight of the car. The extra

weight would be like driving with an extra passenger," Newell said.

After the last weigh-in, the drivers were given the command to start their motors and to hum up to the starting line. The crowd of more than 250

**Its limited range,
lack of speed and
reduced power
has kept the
electric auto
from competing
with a
gas-fueled car.**

eager bystanders looked on as the 29 vehicles inched forward to the first checkpoint.

Before the start of the rally, word sifted through the crowd that each car must have a passenger, a rule popular

with the crowd since everyone would have an opportunity to ride in an electric car.

The starting flag was dropped and the cars were off and running. As a returning car stopped at the first checkpoint, the passenger would exit and a member of the crowd would get in.

A good time was had by almost everyone at the rally. In fact, there was only one complaint filed during the entire day and that was by one of the electric-auto owners.

He said, "I am having trouble with my car. The gasoline gauge has read empty for the past five years!"

As to the practicality of an electric vehicle, Captain Mikalow, a retired naval officer, said, "Hey this is pretty good, it would make a good second car."

However, a new electric car owner would have to get used to the whine of the electric motor and the absence of engine vibration.

The range of an electric car will depend on the number of batteries it carries, the type of terrain (steep hills, rough ground, etc.) and the speed at which the car travels. On the average, an electric car will travel 100 miles at thirty mph on a single charge of the batteries.

"For around-the-town use, you can increase the range by plugging your car in when you get to your destination.

When you get to work, plug the car in for a few hours. When you get home, put the batteries on charge overnight," Newell said.

The idea of an electric-powered auto is not new. Electric cars have been around since the late 1800's. An early electric car was the Waverley Electromobile which sold for \$1,000.

The American Bicycle Company

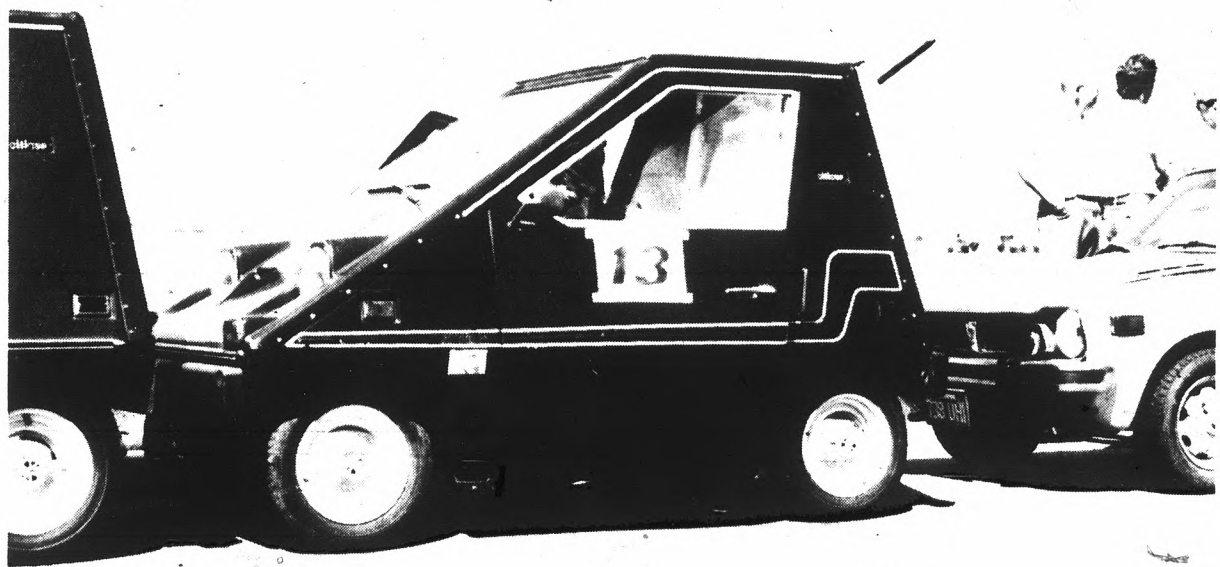
claimed their car was light, safe, noiseless, odorless, clean, durable, comfortable, simple in operation and the batteries were guaranteed for two years. The speed of the car ranged from three to 16 mph.

The modern electric car sells for \$4,500 to \$8,000 and has a cruising speed of 35 to 40 mph.

A survey was taken to determine

the attitudes of the spectators in reference to the electric car. Many people thought the present electric vehicle could serve possibly as a second car.

Its limited range, lack of speed and reduced power has kept the electric auto from competing with a gas-fueled car. "I like the idea of the electric auto, but doubt they will replace our present patrol cars," Kolp said.



Photos by Robert Pearsall

More on Muni

by Ted Cuzzillo

Although ridership on the M streetcar line has increased 50 percent since the BART shutdown, no additional cars have been added to the line.

The transportation crunch has similarly affected the 26 and 17X bus routes.

Starting next week, Muni will put "a few more buses" along the M route between 9 and 10 p.m. to help ease the situation for night students.

But the immediate future of the M line does not look promising.

It is difficult to keep the 30-year-old streetcars in repair, said Angelo Figone, co-supervisor of Muni scheduling and traffic. Not only isn't there enough equipment, there aren't enough drivers.

"When we have enough drivers, there's not enough equipment. It goes back and forth. It's a pea and shell game," Figone said.

The Tuesday decision by the city Public Utilities Commission to shut down the cable cars for six to eight months put an added strain on Muni.

Muni will add additional bus service to make up for the loss of the cable car service, which carries an estimated 13 million passengers a year.

"We will have two or three buses on each of the three cable car lines and we will add more to tailor to the demand," said Robert Rockwell, a spokesman for Muni.

Acting General Manager George Duarte said Muni cannot afford to pay \$100,000 a piece for new buses or spend time training new drivers for a

temporary BART shutdown.

After the strike, he said, "We'd have that bus sitting around."

But some M car riders might not mind that.

The crunch has made Michael Miller, a music education student here, late at least three times a week, he said.

Once, he said, the car stopped and the driver got out — without a word to passengers — and made phone calls. When he returned, he told everyone to leave the car because his shift was over and the relief driver hadn't shown up.

Discontent was almost unanimous among those waiting for the M.

The only positive comment was voiced by a woman from New York: "Compared to New York, this is like paradise. At least buses show up."

